The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY JUNE 11, 1896. XXXV—NO. 13

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

We're going to do the greatest June business ever done in this store, and here are some of the values that will bring it:

Zephyr Ginghams,

20c ones, 10c
25c ones, 12½c

—neat styles of stripes and checks in choice colorings.

Imported Grass LINENS, 15c.

Natural linen grounds, with clusters of three fine stripes in yellow, red, black, brown—30 inches wide—unusual style and worth.

Wool Imported Challis

35c, 30c, 25c, 20c, 15c } 31 inches wide—All the same good quality—Difference in price is on account of difference in styles.

Imported Swisses

25c ones at 25c—white grounds flecked with white and dots—small pink, red, blue or black stripes—30 inch wide—new and desirable

Novelty Dress Goods and Suitings.

50c, 75c, $1.00 { Cheviots, Checks, Homespuns, Silk and Wool Mixtures

—choice new productions of the best textile manufacturers.

Samples if you ask for them.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

IF YOUR EYES

Pain, smart or water, it is their pleading for help.

Spectacles.

No matter if somebody does try dissuade you, yours is the pain and danger. We do not charge you anything for examining the eyes.

Optics is our Specialty.

And we guarantee you a correct fit at moderate prices. You will find us permanently located at No. 1 W. Main St, Massillon.

C. C. Miller,

Only exclusive Optician in the city.
Over Crone's New Dry Goods Store.

Lands!

Write to W. C. Rinearson, General Passenger Agent Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for a copy of the new book "Land and a Living." Cheap farms in the South. No sunstrokes. No blizzards. Low railroad rates. Printed matter free.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. C. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by the Saltsman Drug Co.

JAPAN A COMPETITOR.

The Ways and Means Committee's Report.

FACTORIES BEING BUILT IN JAPAN.

No Remedy Outside of Prohibition of Convict Labor Goods—The Prices Paid Workmen—American Capital Sees a Profitable Field For Investment.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Chairman Dingley of the house ways and means committee has made a report on the menace to American manufacturers by the threatened invasion of the cheap products of Oriental labor and upon the effect of the difference of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries upon United States manufacturing and agriculture, these questions having been investigated by the committee. The report says the sudden awakening of Japan from the Oriental slumber of centuries is being followed by an equally rapid westernizing of her methods of industry; that while the Japanese do not have the inventive faculty of Americans, or even of Europeans, their initiative faculties are wonderful. Their standard of living would be regarded as practical starvation by the workmen of the United States, and hours of labor average 12 a day. Such skilled workmen as blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, compositors, tailors and plasterers receive, in Japanese cities, only from 26 to 33 cents, and factory operatives 5 to 25 cents per day in our money and nearly double these sums in Japanese silver money, while farmhands receive $1.44 per month.

Europeans and Americans, says Mr. Dingley, are recognizing the profitable field afforded for investments and factories, and he adds: "Sixty-one cotton mills, controlled ostensibly by Japanese companies but promoted by Europeans, and several small silk factories are in operation with something over a half million spindles. Japan is making most of the cotton goods required to supply the narrow wants of her own people, and is beginning to export cheap silk fabrics and handkerchiefs.

"Recently a watch factory with American machinery was established by Americans, although the stock is held in the names of Japanese, as foreigners will not be permitted to carry on manufacturing in their own names until 1899; and the progress made indicates that the enterprise will prove a success."

The committee have not found that any articles of importance made by factory methods in Japan, outside of cheap silks, handkerchiefs, mattings, rugs, etc., have as yet invaded the markets of the United States, but Japan threatens to be a more serious competitor than Great Britain, France or Germany.

According to Mr. Dingley, the competition will differ, not in kind, but in degree from European competition. The committee reports that it knows no remedy, outside of the absolute prohibition enforced against convict labor goods, except the imposition of duties on competing goods equivalent to the difference of cost and distribution.

The report continues: "Silver standard countries like Japan and Mexico, in which as it is claimed, the prices of domestic products estimated in silver remain the same as in 1873, are put to a disadvantage in their trade with foreign countries on a gold standard in that the latter countries are able to use silver, which costs nearly 50 per cent less than it did in 1873, in payment for products of silver standard countries, practically paying only half as much in their money for the products of silver standard countries as they paid in 1873, while the silver standard countries pay, or at least paid in 1892, 85 per cent more in silver and only 15 per cent less in gold for the products of gold standard countries than they did in 1873."

The advantages in foreign trade of an identical monetary standard are shown, and in considering the probabilities of enlisting the manufacturing countries of Europe in an international agreement for a fixed coinage ratio between gold and silver, it is said that the leading European countries, especially Great Britain, must be the first to feel the competition of Japan and other Oriental countries.

SOON TO ADJOURN.

Only Two Bills In the Way In the House. Aldrich Seated.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The house gave its final approval to conference reports on two of the four appropriation bills which were in issue, the naval and the Indian bills.

The public buildings amendment and the electric lighting and sectarian charities items in the District of Columbia bill stand between congress and the final adjournment. It was the opinion of the house leaders tonight that an adjustment would be effected and a final adjournment reached today or tomorrow at the latest. Most of the day in the house was devoted to the consideration of the Aldrich-Underwood contested election case from the Ninth Alabama district. The Democrats attempted to filibuster, but were overcome, and when the vote was taken the contestant, Mr. Aldrich, who is a brother of Mr. Aldrich who was seated in place of Mr. Robbins of Alabama, was given the seat by a vote of 116 to 107. Fifty Republicans voted with the Democrats against this action.

Its Twenty-First Convention.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Twenty-one years ago the International Association of Car Accountants held its first meeting in this city. The association celebrated its majority by holding its twenty-first convention in the city of its birth. The convention was called to order by James Osborne of the Canadian Pacific road. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor McKisson and responded to by President Osborne.

ORGANIZE A SHOTGUN BRIGADE.

Farmers Attempt to Break Up a Reign of Thieving.

PORTSMOUTH, O., June 10.—The residents of South Portsmouth, Springville and Tygart Valley, Ky., have organized a shotgun brigade to attempt to break up the reign of petty thieving that has prevailed in that vicinity for several months.

The thieves have become so bold that they commit burglary openly, and live stock is not safe. The people say the thieves make their headquarters on Twin creek, in this and Adams counties.

New Executive Committee.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—At the session of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries a new executive committee was appointed, as follows: D. A. Sinclair, secretary and treasurer, Dayton, O.; Dr. Paul C. Phillips, Chicago; J. W. Cook, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. M. Wright, St. Louis; F. S. Goodman, New York; D. A. Budge, Montreal; E. L. Hamilton, Chicago. It was decided that next next year's conference will be held at Selma, Ala., at the time of the International Y. M. C. A. convention.

Thinks Electrocution a Retrogression.

COLUMBUS, June 10.—Governor Bushnell has received a letter from E. D. Cope, professor of comparative anatomy of Pennsylvania university and president of the Anatomical association for the advancement of science in regard to electrocution. He says: "I wish to state that in the opinion of many persons this form of execution is not an advance over other methods, but a retrogression."

Hanna Leaves For St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Hon. M. A. Hanna left in his private car for St. Louis. He was accompanied by Senator Redfield Proctor, Abner McKinley, General Osborne of Boston, a cousin of ex-Governor McKinley; Colonel Myron T. Herrick and Mr. Sylvester T. Everett, delegates from the Twenty-first Ohio district; George E. Matthews of the Buffalo Express and William M. Hahn.

New Corporations.

COLUMBUS, O., June 10.—The following incorporations have been authorized by the secretary of state: The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent society, Cleveland; The Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle company, Cleveland, capital stock $175,000; The Russell Brothers company, Cincinnati, capital stock $10,000.

The Shipbuilders and Boilermakers.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—The National Association of Shipbuilders and Boilermakers received reports of officers and committees. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is in the city and will address the delegates upon the advantages of affiliating their organization with the federation.

Her Heart Worth $2,400.

TOLEDO, June 10.—The $75,000 breach of promise case brought by Miss Lucille Griber against Deputy County Treasurer Rosewell Messinger, and which has been hanging fire for over a year, was settled out of court on payment of $2,400 by the defendant.

COMPLIMENTS AMERICAN SAILORS.

Emperor of China Testify His Appreciation of Their Bravery.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The emperor of China has testified his appreciation of the gallantry shown by the blue jackets of the American warships in rescuing drowning persons in the recent terrible disaster resulting from a collision at Woo Sung between the steamers Oriwo and New Chwangby, presenting to the captain of each of Uncle Sam's cruisers in Asiatic waters an elaborately engraved and highly complimentary testimonial.

The part taken by the American sailor lads in this disastrous affair, which sent over 300 human beings to death, is given in detail by Harry Walsh, one of the crew of the Boston, in a letter to his mother, who resides in this city.

According to Walsh, the blue jackets of the cruiser Olympia did the most effective lifesaving work, as she was riding at anchor within 1,000 yards of the scene of the collision.

PLUNGED DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

A Car With Five Men on Board Ran Away Three Miles.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 10.—While a force of men were laying steel rails on the Hardwood Lumber company's railroad on Big Run, in Webster county, the car suddenly became uncontrollable and started from the top peak of High Mountain with five men on the car. Stark Dawson was the only man on the car when it stopped, after running three miles.

When Dawson went back he found James Moffatt lying in a pool of water dead, with his skull crushed. "Doc" Moffatt was found nearby, horribly crushed. Jacob Holcomb was picked up 300 yards down the mountain, terribly injured, and Charles Long was picked up also badly injured. Dawson is bruised, but comparatively unhurt.

Icebergs Make Navigation Dangerous.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 10.—An iceberg blockade of the harbor has greatly damaged vessels. Navigation along the coast has been unusually dangerous, owing to the prevalence in immense numbers of icebergs, exceeding in number and size anything seen in the past quarter of a century. The safety of a number of vessels is feared for.

A Four-Cent Fare.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—At a meeting of the city council here a 4-cent fare ordinance was passed. Thirty days time is given in which to allow the company to print commutation tickets and carry out the terms of the ordinance. The company will carry the matter to the courts.

The Weather.

Generally fair; light to fresh northerly winds.

BRADLEY'S INTERVIEW

He May Publish Letters From McKinley.

PROMISES TO BE SENSATIONAL.

He Is Still a Candidate For President. He Concludes to Hold a Consultation With Republican Leaders Before Publishing the Letters.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The Commercial Gazette special form Frankfort, Ky., says: Governor Bradley has again donned his fighting clothes, and tomorrow an interview, probably supplemented by some spicy documents will be given out for publication by the Kentucky candidate for the presidency. When it was stated several days ago that Governor Bradley had not withdrawn from the presidential race and had not authorized anyone to withdraw his name the sentiments of the governor were voiced to the letter, and the interview Governor Bradley will authorize will not only verify this statement but will probably have an important effect on the campaign now in progress between the aspirants for the nomination.

Several days ago statements were sent out from Washington which originated in McKinley circles to the effect that Governor Bradley wrote Major McKinley while he was at Thomasville, Ga., on his southern tour two years ago asking his advice as to what currency position he should take and intimating that he (Bradley) was favorable to free silver. According to the Washington story, McKinley answered Bradley, advising him to come out for sound money. The governor will touch on this matter in the interview. When it is stated that two sets of Ohio letters are in his possession, and also letters from other presidential candidates on the currency question who were asked for advice at the time Bradley wrote McKinley at Thomasville, interest of a national character will be created. The letters from McKinley will not be published in the interview, as they are confidential, but Bradley evidently believes that he will be justified in publishing them, since his letter to McKinley has been given out by the McKinley managers at Washington, while the governor feels that he can honorably say what the McKinley letters say.

There are not less than five letters in Governor Bradley's possession from confidential aspirants, written about the time the Thomasville letter was penned, and it is more than probable that two of these letters will be used in the interview. It was Governor Bradley's intention to give out the statement, but he concluded to hold a consultation with several Republican leaders before publishing it. The latest Bradley interview will be red hot and somewhat sensational. It has been alleged that Governor Bradley reconsidered his alleged withdrawal on receipt of telegrams from Platt, Quay & Co.

"Have you authorized any interview intended to be considered as a withdrawal?" was asked of Governor Bradley.

"I have not," he replied.

DEMOCRATS SELECTING QUARTERS.

Many Delegations to the Convention Have Secured Accommodations.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The various state delegations to the national Democratic convention are already selecting their quarters. The New York delegation will be lodged at the Palmer House. The national committee will also have rooms provided for them at the Palmer. Tammany will be located at the Auditorium. It will have as companions the delegations from Mississippi, Kentucky, Maryland and South Carolina. Over in the annex West Virginia, Washington, Missouri and Rhode Island representatives will hold forth.

A number of eastern correspondents will also be located at the Auditorium annex. The Great Northern will house representatives of several of the New York and Philadelphia papers. Men who shout for Kansas have engaged 25 rooms at the Leland. A stampede for rooms is expected within a few days.

EX-GOVERNOR BOIES' VIEWS.

A Democrat Will Certainly Be Nominated at Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A letter from ex-Governor Boies of Iowa has been received in this city in which he says:

If the silver delegates control the convention at Chicago a Democrat will certainly be nominated by that convention. It is not vastly important as to who he shall be, if he is a thoroughly tried and true friend of the free coinage of silver, and is capable and honest. It would, in my judgment, be absolutely impossible to unite any considerable number of the delegates to that convention in favor of nominating any one outside of the party for the head of the ticket, at least.

Honors For American Professors.

LONDON, June 10.—Cambridge university proposes to confer honorary degree upon Simon Newcomb, professor of mathematics and astronomy of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, and upon Francis Andrew March, professor of the English language at Lafayette college.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Kansas City, Mo., has received a gift of 1,314 acres of land for a public park from Thomas H. Swope.

Sentiment among sound money Democrats is unfavorable to E. C. Benedict's suggestion that they bolt in case the silver forces win at Chicago.

John Koenig was convicted at Mt. Holly, N. J., of the theft of a horse and wagon and the robbing of a store at Pemberton.

The death roll from the Barcelona bomb outrage has reached 14 and 20 more victims are dying. Many anarchists have been arrested.

TORNADO IN ALABAMA.

Three Persons Killed and Over a Hundred Injured.

CHATTANOOGA, June 10.—A tornado of unusual severity struck the town of Wyeth City, about 30 miles from Gadsden, in Northern Alabama. The tornado made its appearance in the usual funnel-shaped cloud in the southeast and carried all before it. Thirteen houses have been literally blown from the face of the earth.

Of five of the structures nothing could be found but small pieces of kindling wood. Trees as large as two feet in diameter were cut like weeds and twisted to pieces. The path of the cyclone was about 100 yards wide, and total devastation followed it. Immediately after the funnel-shaped cloud passed off the work of recuing its victims was commenced, and at this time it is known that Ed Lond and an unknown colored woman were killed. Twenty-five people were seriously injured, and six of them are reported dying. A 10-year-old lad was found half a mile away in a dying condition. The cyclone lasted five minutes and passed toward the northeast.

THE FESTIVAL OF SONG

Many People Turned Away From the Concerts.

A CHILDREN'S CHORUS OF 3,000.

It Was a Great Triumph — A Great Program In the Evening—The Big Parade Takes Place Tomorrow—Many Prominent Singers Take Part.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—The second day of the Saengerfest was a grand success, and was only marred by one incident, namely, that thousands of people were turned away from the hall last night unable to gain admittance owing to the crowded condition of the hall. This, in the face of bad weather, is a remarkable record. The doors were closed promptly at 8:30, and fully 4,000 people were standing outside seeking admittance, many of whom held season tickets. Musically the festival is pronounced by competent judges a magnificent success.

The children's part of the program in the afternoon was carried out with nicety and precision, and gave great satisfaction. This feature of the Saengerfest had only been tried once before. At Milwaukee about 6,000 children sang a selection of an opera with all the shading in tones. This event is considered the greatest attempt to train a children's chorus ever attempted in America.

The most popular and attractive feature, which brought hundreds to the concert, was the singing by the children's chorus of 3,000 voices. They completely captivated the audience, and when the chorus of "Our Fair Land Forever" was sung amid the rythmic waving of 3,000 United States flags.

The musical feature of the afternoon concert for many was the quartet from "Rigolette" by Verdi, the quartet of singers including Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Miss Gertrude May Stein, A. L. Guille and Emil Senger.

Frau Katherine Dohse-Klafsky's appearance was the loadstone of the evening. She sang the aria from "Oberon," by Carl M. von Weber, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster." Though in this selection the singer sang with great power and excellence, it was not until she appeared in "Tristan and Isolde," in the most acceptable role in her entire repertoire, that of "Isolde," that she showed the greatness of her superb voice for Wagnerian roles.

TO HAVE A SPECIAL MEETING.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association to Meet June 18.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A call has been issued for a special meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger association to be held in this city on June 18. The principal object of the meeting will be to consider the withdrawal of the Soo line from the association on account of the refusal of it application for a differential on both first and second class transcontinental business. It is likely that the Soo will reconsider its withdrawal if it can secure its differentials, but there is very little chance of its request being complied with.

The desire of the Canadian Pacific to exempt part of its business from the association agreement will also be considered, and the mileage book question will also be taken up.

The Union Pacific is desirous of making low excursion rates to Nebraska, and as some of its competitors have refused their assent, it has appealed to the chairman, who has denied the appeal. The Union Pacific has given notice that it will run these excursions independently of the other roads.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS INJURED.

A Portico Gives Way While Crowded During a Circus Parade.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 10.—While two dozen people crowded onto a portico in front of J. C. Shomo's drugstore while witnessing a passing circus parade, the structure gave way precipitating men, women and children 15 feet to the sidewalk below. Seventeen people were more or less seriously hurt.

The following is a list of the injured: Mrs. George Steinbaugh, Ottawa, leg broken; Mrs. David Day, Rantout, badly hurt, will probably die; Mrs. N. V. Allen, Ottawa, wrist broken; Mrs. Thomas Cowghill, Princeton, jaw broken; Mrs. Lizzie K. T. Wiler, Ottawa, back wrenched; William Young, Greenwood; Ernest Young, arm broken; Johnny Young, Greenwood, head hurt; Miss Mabel Beachy, Ottawa, badly stunned; Miss Mollie Edmundson, Ottawa, back and shoulder hurt; baby of Henry Tennison, Norwood, face badly cut; Frank Owens, Ottawa, wrist broken; Miss Rose Davison, Princeton, ankle sprained; N. V. Allen's son, Ottawa, badly hurt; George Corwin's boy Ottawa, face and head bruised; Miss Ethel Crane, Ottawa, badly hurt; Miss Peterson, badly hurt.

BEFORE ASSEMBLING.

All Eyes Now Center on St. Louis.

PLATT LEAVES FOR THE WEST.

Hanna and Hahn Reach the Convention City—Senator Thurston on Hand to Talk Up McKinley and Hobart—An Uneventful Day at Canton.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, one of the national committee and delegate to the convention, is here, wearing a McKinley and Hobart badge. He thinks Hobart the best man for the vice presidency, as he is much liked by New York. He thinks the Indiana declaration on the financial question much better than that of Ohio, and that it will likely be adopted. Messrs. Hanna and Hahn, of Ohio, arrived today.

The McKinley men have agreed upon C. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, for temporary chairman. The question of quarters for colored delegates has been settled. All will be provided for.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Speaking of money, it was made known today that Richard C. Kerens, the Republican national committeeman for Missouri, and W. H. Thompson, president of the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, have been compelled to shoulder most of the expenses of bringing the convention to St. Louis. Already the bills foot up in the neighborhood of $150,000. The merchants who put their names down for a liberal subscription and thereby got their names in the newspapers as loyal sons of St Louis, have, in many instances, flunked But Mr. Kerens and Mr. Thompson are back of the enterprise, and they will see it through to the end. They may be reimbursed to a certain extent by the sale of the 3,500 tickets to the convention allotted to the city of St Louis by the national committee. These tickets are now being peddled at the rate of $4 a seat.

As to expectations in the thirst line a hotel man says: "Where our daily bar receipts now average $300 we expect to take in $3,000 during the stay of the convention. In order to accommodate the large crowds we have deemed it wise to equip the hotel with two temporary bars which, with the one we have at present, will make three in all. Then we have bottled gallons upon gallons of mixed drinks, in order to save time in waiting upon customers. These mixtures are now on ice, and when the time comes all we have to do is to open the bottle and pour out the contents. In this way a vast amount of trouble and time will be saved. We now have twelve bartenders employed, but when the delegates begin to arrive we will increase this number to thirty-five. Six extra cashiers will be added to the present force and three more porters."

A lot of money that would naturally go to the hotel men is to be diverted. The parlor car companies are going to permit the use of the cars in which people come to St. Louis as headquarters and sleeping quarters, while they are here. It is 90 degrees in the shade in the city here, now, and it is getting hotter all the time. Ninety in the shade in the city means 110 in the railroad yards.

The Terminal Association alone is going to have 600 sleeping cars for the use of visitors. The Vandalia, Wabash, Burlington and Missouri Pacific roads will also have a lot of space, and the railroad yards will resemble a small city full of suffering humanity. These sleeping cars will help out some in the worst problem of all that the people here will have to settle. That is the care of the care of the colored delegates from the South. When the committee of St. Louisians was in Washington seeking the convention this question came up, and the St. Louis hotel keepers were wired to find how they stood on the question of entertaining colored delegates. The reply which came back was that there would be no discrimination, and accordingly this promise was given. This, however, was some months ago, and the St Louis people had an idea that the convention would be anything but cut and dried, and they wanted it very bad.

Now the situation is this. There are no rooms either at the Southern, Planters, St. James, Lindell or St. Nicholas for the colored delegates, and the managers of these hotels say, in their own defence, that everything was grabbed up by the white delegates so soon after it was decided to have the convention here, that when the black men applied there were really no rooms for them. Whether or not that is true, at one of the hotels named a colored delegate had to ride up stairs in a freight elevator or walk. The hotel people would not permit him to use the passenger elevator. One or two of the hotel men say they have made contracts with colored delegations, and they will keep them.

AT MAJOR M'KINLEY'S HOME.

CANTON, June 10.—There is less activity at Major McKinley's house today than there has been for two months. Private Secretary Boyle has gone to Columbus and will continue on to St. Louis. Mrs. McKinlhy is also in Columbus, having left yesterday with Mrs. Heistand. Telegraph operators are testing the instruments now in the house, and getting ready for the convention week. Even the usually busy stenographer found time to rest a while on the piazza today, while Major McKinley went driving.

A. L. Wooster, a prominent citizen of Osseo, Mich., after suffering excruciatingly from piles for twenty years, was cured in a short time by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, an absolute cure for all skin diseases. More of this preparation is used than all others combined. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

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TWO COINCIDENCES.

MIGHT HAVE FURNISHED FOOD FOR THE WILDEST CREDULITY.

Mr. Clinton Was Naturally Astonished at What the Doctor's Servant Told Him. How a Baltimore Man Recovered Family Plate Stolen Years Before.

Here are two veritable coincidences related at a Boston dinner table erstwhile. Both might have been based upon any kind of uncanny, fateful manipulation of circumstances, seemingly impossible in the natural order, had they been introduced by any such motive. They are simply rare and curious sequences of facts, true in everything but names of persons.

Mr. Clinton lived in Dorchester, where he had a large establishment. One night his child's nurse was taken suddenly ill with a kind of spasm. The woman's services to the infant had been invaluable, and her faithfulness had won her the respect and affection of her master. As the coachman happened to be away that evening and the necessity for the services of a physician was urgent, Mr. Clinton saddled his horse and rode hastily into town and was very soon ringing at the door of the family doctor, in Boylston street. His inquiry of the servant maid who opened it if the doctor was at home was met by a reply which stupefied him for a moment, so that he fell back against the wall of the passage and forgot the exigency of his errand.

"Dr. J. is out," said the girl. "Mr. Clinton, a patient of his, came in on horseback an hour ago, and asked him to come out of town to see a nurse in his family who was in convulsions." Recovering from the shock of an apparent doppelgauger thus forced upon his conception, questioning elicited the fact that the second patient, bearing his own name, lived in Charlestown. In all other things the circumstances concerning two persons of the same patronymic was identical. The hour, the illness, the vocation of the sufferer, the arrival on horseback, were accidental coincidences which led nowhere and meant nothing, though they might, with stimulating attributes, have furnished food for the wildest credulity.

A member of the B. family of Baltimore was sent for one evening to see a convict who had expressed such an urgent desire for the interview that the jailer acceded to his request to send the message, which conveyed the singular intimation that it might be much to the gentleman's advantage if he would come to the prison. He found an evil looking fellow who, having just received a long sentence, which would in all probability be a life one, had been moved by remorse to communicate to Mr. B. certain facts in connection with a robbery of his family plate in which he said he had been concerned several years before. The robber told his astonished hearer, who had long given up any hope of detecting the criminal or recovering the property, that he and another were concerned in the crime. The silver had been placed in a bundle which was in his possession. His confederate was to meet him at an agreed place on the night following the burglary and they were then to make off together, but if he failed to keep the appointment it was a signal of danger, and the fellow who had the "swag" was to understand that he had better get it out of his hands without delay and secure his own safety. The appointment was not kept, and the thief, desiring to make an effort at restitution, however unlikely, had sent for Mr. B to tell him that he had thrown the package over the wall of a certain graveyard which he described, and that it had fallen within the door of a tomb which was standing open and of which he indicated the position.

Expressing suitable recognition of the intentions of the repentant criminal, Mr. B. left him, scarcely intending to pursue the matter further. The next morning, however, found him at the door of the sexton in charge of the burying place. The sexton, on hearing the description of the tomb, showed at first some confusion, which Mr. B. understood when he was reminded that the tomb described was his own family vault, and the sexton, who had at once remembered a gross carelessness of his own, went on to recall the fact that the time was that of the death and burial of a cousin of the family, and to acknowledge that he had never forgotten or forgiven himself the accidental leaving of the door of the tomb open the night following the funeral. The two repaired to the tomb and found the package inclosed within it, the silver tarnished, but untouched, just as the thief had cast the family plate, by an unequaled coincidence, into the family burial place of its owners.—Boston Transcript.

A Novel Will.

There has been unearthed among a bundle of old court documents at Baltimore the following unique will, executed by Mrs. Anna E. Kuhn years ago. It reads as follows: "This, my last will and testament, I bequeath all my jewelry to Kate, my old clothes to Anna, my books to Frank, my good wishes to Herman and Philip, and request that they go to church at least six times a year, and a sweet memory of myself to my loving better half, and also my inheritance from my father to go to Anna and Kate jointly. My last wish. Anna E. Kuhn."

Likely to Pay an Account.

Hicks—I'm in hard luck.

Wicks—How so?

Hicks—Why, here's a money order that I've just got for $20, and the only man in town that can identify me to the money order clerk is one that I owe $30 to.—Somerville Journal.

The first trapdoor was made by a species of African spider which has its nest in the ground, and closes the entrance by means of a trapdoor opening outwardly and covered with bits of earth and grass in order to escape observation.

HOW HE DID IT.

Raising One Hundred and Four Bushels of Shelled Corn to the Acre.

Mr. J. A. Baxter of Waveland, Shawnee county, Kan., who raised as high as 104 bushels of shelled corn per acre in 1895, furnishes the state board of agriculture the following account of it, together with some of his corn raising methods in general:

The portion of my crop giving a yield of 104 bushels of husked, well dried (66 pounds shelled) corn per acre was 5 acres of 57 I planted last year. My land is slightly rolling prairie, and about a fair average of Kansas soil, with hard impervious subsoil. The 5 acres mentioned were at one end of a 25 acre field, part of which had been in potatoes for two years and the last crop dug with a listing plow late in October, which was about equivalent to a deep fall plowing.

In spring the ground was much like a bed of ashes. It was then deeply plowed, made fine and smooth with a plank drag and drilled the first week in May with a Farmer's Friend planter of medium width, with a deep grained yellow dent corn. About the same quantity of seed was used as would have been if from three to somewhat less than four grains had been placed in hills the ordinary distance apart. This was cultivated four times with common gang cultivators and hoed three times—the last hoeing after it had been finished with the cultivators.

I am a strong believer in deep and thorough cultivation, and long since learned that a good crop of corn and a rank growth of cockleburs, crab grass and similar weeds cannot occupy the same ground at the same time. I have not subsoiled for previous crops, but last fall invested in a Perine subsoiler and used it on 15 acres. I intend planting 100 acres in corn this season and aim to have it all subsoiled. Am subsoiling my fields the narrow way first (they are from 40 to 80 rods wide and 100 rods long) as deeply as four horses can do the work, at distances of 2½ feet. Will then throw up the ridges crosswise of this with a listing plow, following it in each furrow with the subsoiler as deep as three horses can pull it, and drill the seed immediately in the track of the subsoiler. This will leave the land subsoiled in both directions.

My whole crop for 1895 averaged only 57 bushels per acre, yet would have made 75 bushels but for the unfortunate invasion just at the critical time by an army of chinch bugs from an adjacent 30 acre field of oats. With proper treatment of our soils and thorough cultivation, I am of the opinion that in all favorable seasons, such as last, we should raise from 75 to 100 bushels of corn per acre, instead of the more common 25 to 50 bushels. I am always careful to avoid cultivation when the land is very wet and think many farmers make a serious mistake by working the corn when the soil cleaves from the shovels in chunks. The sun is likely to then bake the ground, and the growth loses its bright, healthy green and turns a sickly yellow.

THE FARMER IN POLITICS.

Let Him Jump the Bosses and Run the Conventions.

The laws, policies and presidents of the republic should come direct from the choice of the people; so let the farmers, wageworkers and voting wealth creators of the country not wait for a hint, wink or cue from political headquarters, but jump the bosses, run the conventions, make the platforms and name the president, not to suit the cliques and clackers, but with an eye single to good laws and good government for all hands.

With public affairs run on these primitive lines, there may be no big barrels of money or crafty schemers to boost the campaign, but what's the odds, if only good principles and Biblical righteousness prevail? Questions of this kind, but without any partisan bias, are freely and thoughtfully discussed in the grange, and if more of the farmers were thus organized to co-operate in self education on the many questions that affect their interests, politics would soon grow into the science of good government rather than into a mad grab and scramble for the offices, and with a congress and a president wedded to the wants of the people rather than to the party we would have just laws, justly executed, and a fourfold chance for that kind of national prosperity which not only means thrift and capital, but peace and plenty to all honest workers.—Thomas Keady, Secretary Illinois State Grange.

Do Not Neglect Them.

There was never a time when farmers' institutes, clubs, societies and granges were so actively discussing practical topics of local interest and relating to their vocation, says an exchange. The papers, many of which are given a widespread utility by publication, are generally well expressed and indicate careful thought. The preparation of such papers cannot fail to be twice blessed in their influence—upon the writer and reader alike—and it is such study that adds efficiency and dignity to the farmer's calling.

Farm Notes.

There is never lack of demand for the best butter.

Theory and practice must go together in good farming.

Potatoes must have loose earth in which tubers may expand.

You cannot compete in butter making these days with poor cows.

It is easier to keep out than to drive out insect pests from the orchard.

Good horses command the best prices, even though less than formerly.

Stick to the crop that pays you well, to what you are successful in doing.

If a cow's attention is attracted, she immediately lets down her milk.

Even bacteria have their uses. You cannot make cheese without their assistance.—Irrigation Age.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

CAUSES OF SWARMING.

Bees, Brood and Nectar Are the Three Prime Factors.

As an influence in swarming, says a writer in The Beekeepers' Journal, I do not know what difference there would be as between old and young bees, for I have not observed on this point. I do know that heat bears no little influence. For the whole of my apicultural life it has been my custom to discourage swarming. Before the flow and when they are not making a living, if I can keep them with just enough stores to keep breeding going on nicely, I have very little swarming, even though the colony be strong and the weather hot. The same conditions with plenty of stores will increase the swarming probably 25 per cent. Add next nectar from the fields in plenty, and the swarming fever goes up to a high pitch.

Many bees, much brood, abundance of nectar, a crowded condition and hot weather will bring about swarming in a high degree if the time be May or June, a slight decrease for July and rapidly diminishing toward the close of the summer. The absence of any one of these factors lessens swarming. Take away the surplus of bees, and you take away swarming. Leave the bees and take the brood, and you stop it. Leave both bees and brood and take away the feed, and there is no swarming. Abundance of old stores will be a stimulus to swarming in about 25 to 50 per cent as compared with nectar gathering. All the other conditions present and temperature below normal will retard swarming 20 to 25 per cent as against excessive heat. A crowded condition, with all the other factors present, will augment swarming 20 to 40 per cent. Giving full sets of extracting combs and abundance of room will decrease swarming much more than the same room if they have to build the comb. Any management that takes the bees out of the brood chamber will decrease swarming. Giving full sets of comb, thus making it so convenient for the bees to congregate in the super, is why those run for extracted swarm less than those run for comb. It relieves the pressure of both bees and honey in the brood nest.

Bees, brood and nectar are the three prime factors necessary to swarming. Crowding and heat are secondary factors.

AN INTENSIVE GARDEN.

And Yet They Say We Must Stop Italian Immigration.

A writer in The Massachusetts Spy describes the garden of an Italian laborer in the city of Worcester. The lot was 150 feet by 50, with the house in the center. The man worked on it morning and evening, the wife and children doing the weeding and other light work. The walk to the front door was under a rustic archway covered by running beans; the walk to the side door was bordered by radishes and lettuce and backed by grapevines. These were also on other borders, and there were a few peach trees. Peas were planted in early March, and were ready to pick in June. Tomatoes and cabbages were set along the border after the radishes and lettuce were gone. At the side of the house were several rows of bush beans and hills of summer squash. At the back of the lot was some sweet corn. A larger circular bed in front of the house contained beets and carrots in alternate circles, presenting an artistic effect. The thinnings furnished greens for a long time, and as the main roots were for winter use, the bed remained undisturbed till fall, and was as handsome as any collection of foliage plants. After the corn was taken off turnips were sown and winter cabbage set out from plants grown in boxes. After these were pulled in the fall and over most of the land rye was sown and dug in the spring to enrich the land. No potatoes were raised, they taking up too much room for small returns. Flowers were not forgotten. A large clump of red hollyhocks bloomed by the front windows, and the little woodshed was hidden behind dahlias and sunflowers. The neatness and order of this little garden marked the owner as a man of thrift, with an eye for beauty as well as utility.

Raise More Sheep.

More than half the wool annually used by the people of the United States is imported from foreign countries in the form of wool and woolen manufactures. There are in this country about 42,000,000 sheep. There should be 110,000,000, producing 650,000,000 pounds of wool on the unwashed basis. Sheep husbandry can be successfully carried on in every state and in every county in every state of the whole Union. It is the only absolutely national industry.

Mutton meat food has one advantage over beef especially in the country, where in a warm climate a beef, if killed, cannot be consumed by one family or several before being unfit for use. But one mutton sheep can be killed and consumed by one or two families while it yet remains good and untainted. Every family having the care of 40 or 60 acres should keep a few sheep to supply meat food.

A state that supplies its own meat food will inevitably be richer than one that sends its money away to buy food elsewhere.

Notes.

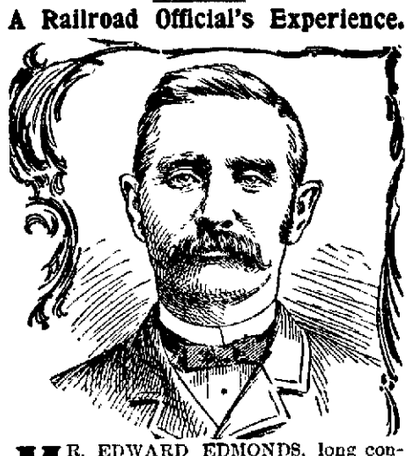
Japanese hemp is proving to be adapted for profitable cultivation in some localities. A fair yield is two tons per acre and the market price 8 cents a pound.

There are ten Washington navel trees being planted to one of any other variety of oranges in southern California.

The average yield from the sugar beet industry in Nebraska is 15 tons an acre. The producer is paid $5 a ton. The tops, also, have a value.

Full Details Gladly Given.

A Railroad Official's Experience.



MR. EDWARD EDMONDS, long connected with railroad construction in Nebraska, writes: "My heart troubled and pained me for 19 years. Shortness of breath was the constant and most common symptom. Intense, excruciating pain, generally followed any severe exertion. Faintness, hunger without any appetite; fluttering that made me clutch my breast, and palpitation that often staggered me as if I would fall, were frequent attacks. Again, everything would turn black if I arose from a stooping posture quickly. Sleepless nights with their prostrating unrest were numerous and I could get no rest day or night. I consulted leading physicians and tried advertised remedies. They gave me no relief. One of Dr. Miles' circulars described my case so exactly that I took Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and I am now a well man. I hope every one troubled with heart disease will try Dr. Miles' remedies. If they will write me personally, I will gladly give them full details of my experience." EDW. EDMONDS.

P. O. Box 65, David City, Nebraska.

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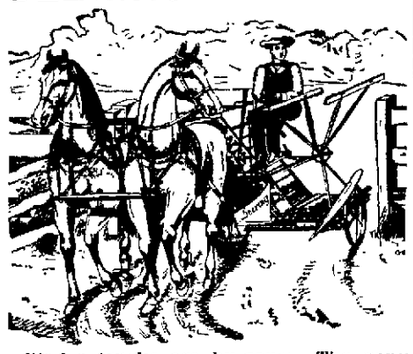
DEERING ROLLER BEARING. JOINTED PLATFORM, PONY BINDER.



Binder trucks are by-gones. The pony binder takes no more barn space than a hay wagon. Before you buy a binder, see

Geo. G. Walter,

Pigeon Run, O.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Hookway & Foltz is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr Fred Hookway retiring. The business will be conducted by J. W. Foltz, who assumes all liabilities of the firm, and to whom all accounts must be paid. HOOKWAY & FOLTZ.

June 1st, 1896.

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Navy Beans..... 6 qts. for 25c
American Sardines, double size box...7c can
Pearl Tapioca, Fancy Cleaned..... 4c lb.
Walter Baker's Premium Chocolate.. 32c lb.
Fancy Golden Rio Coffee..... 28c lb.
Tea, 50c quality, any kind 25c lb., 5 lbs. for..... $1.00
Tea, 60c quality, any kind 35c lb., 3 lbs for..... $1.00
Family Laundry Starch..... 8 lbs. for 25c
Electric Luster Starch, Shirt Front Brand..... 8c pck.
Miner's Delight, Iced Cookie..... 9c lb.
Soda Crackers..... 4c lb.
Water Crackers, Butter Wine Cakes, Ginger Snaps, Jumble Snaps, ... 4½c lb.
Pure Ground Black Pepper..... 18c lb.
Fancy Boston Baked Beans, with Tomato Sauce..... 3 lb. can, 14c
Columbia River Salmon.... 1 lb. tall can, 10c
New York State Full Cream Cheese, 5 lbs. for..... 70c
Kaufman's White Dove Spring Wheat Patent Flour..... 49 lbs., $1 00
New Castle Baking Soda..... 1 lb. paper, 5c
Pride of the Kitchen Scouring Soap..3c cake
Fairbank Standard Soap.... 10 cakes for 25c
" Plymouth Rock Soap, 7 " 25c
" Brown Soap, 17 oz. bars, 7 " 25c
" Santa Claus Soap 6 " 25c
" Copco White Floating 6 " 25c
Grandpa's Wonder Tar Soap.. 6 " 25c
Gold Dust Washing Powder.. 4lb pkg. for 19c

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AS TO AGRICULTURE.

SENATOR JOHN L. WILSON ON THE PRESENT DEPRESSION.

A Rather Pessimistic View of the Situation—Yet There Is Hope For the Future. A Radical Change of Production Needed. The Great Northwest.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 1.—"What's to be the outcome of this great agricultural depression?"

This question was asked me by Senator John L. Wilson as we were looking over maps recently issued by the land office and comparing the prices of real estate about our old home with what they were 25 years ago, and after an entertaining general talk in his own breezy way he proceeded to answer it himself. His conclusion was in these words: "There must be a radical and general change of production in every section of the country. When the change is completed, all will be well, but the pinch will come while the turn is being made, and just now it looks to me as if next year or the next will be the hardest both on the farmers and the country. I hope not, however. It is dead certain, though, that all your farmers in the Mississippi valley have got to do just like we are doing around Spokane since we stopped getting rich by selling our gravel."

"I didn't suppose that gravel was an article of commerce anywhere in the Rocky mountains."

"Oh, come now. Have you already forgotten the western language? Our city rests on a gravel bed, and by that phrase we meant selling lots. Great Christopher, how fast we did get rich at that business! There was no need to produce anything. The banks would be stuffed with money in the morning and all of it loaned out that afternoon at high interest. Then a few gravel owners would realize, and hundreds of thousands of dollars would be deposited again, only to be loaned out the next day. And every day the freight trains came in loaded with eastern butter, eastern beef, eastern hams and all kinds of canned goods and luxuries galore. Why, when Spokane had but 20,000 people, we regularly paid out $100,000 a month for little things that could easily have been produced in sight of the place; everybody living like lords and nothing to pay but gravel—gold bearing gravel it was, too, you can bet. Isn't it funny that no amount of experience will teach the people of a boom town that a situation like that can't last long?"

"And had you no agriculture?"

"Agriculture? Millions of acres of it, but it was all a sameness. Of course you know something of the great Palouse valley or basin which produces the largest crops of wheat of any region in the world. In common talk the valley has no strictly defined boundary, but takes in all the land in the big bend of the Columbia and all the wheat lands over into the Potlatch country and northern Idaho. What's the Potlatch? Well, a potlatch was a place where the Indians met to have a hyas skookum time and make presents, and I suppose they naturally met in the prettiest valleys where game was abundant late in the fall. The prairie, as it is called, is no nearly level plain like that of Illinois, but is a beautiful rolling country, rising in places to very high hills, but nearly all of it will produce enormous crops of wheat. They figured out a few years ago that they could produce wheat at a net cost of 31 cents a bushel, but a new set of figures has taken hold and proved that it can be done for 20 cents. They had to figure that way when the selling price got down to 18 cents.

"It was during the great wheat blockade of which the country heard so much. The railroads couldn't haul the wheat as fast as the farmers wanted to deliver it, and there were not vessels enough in port to take it as fast as the railroads could haul it, and so it was certain that a good deal of that which was still lying out in the fields would be caught by the fall rain, so it sold at 18 cents a bushel. It came up after that, but never so high. The foolish feature of the situation was that there was no diversification of crops. Men with hundreds of acres of wheat bought flour, pork and a dozen other things, while in another part of the state a man with 1,000 cattle on the range would be using condensed milk in his coffee or going without. It was a wild, nonsensical spree on the bounties of nature, but it ended suddenly—so suddenly that every fellow had to turn his mind to the production of something to sell at home. Now we know that we have a perfectly magnificent country for the sugar beet—can't be beat in the world. When we have made the turn, we can make sugar for all the United States and make more money on it than we ever did on wheat.

"But everything else goes. Cattle, hogs, sheep—oh, they'll be all right after they make the turn, but it's in the turn that, as the old song says, 'many brave boys must fall.' I've already fallen—gone to hardpan, paid out all my stuff and started the world anew. I did think for awhile that this year was to be the worst, but—h'm, h'm!"

"Of course you, like other statesmen and all of us editors, are positive you know the cause of this depression?"

"Cause? I know 40 causes. Many of them have been working for a long time, and they came to a climax all at once. It reminds me of what geologists say about the glacial period—how one thing will produce a great era of cold in so many years, and another in so many more years, and so on; and how, about once in 1,000,000 years or less, all these come together, and then we have a solid north—ice all the way from the north pole to Vincennes, and mountains of it. Now, the railroads built by subsidy out west increased grain production two or three times as fast as population for about 15 years. Then came the wonderful increase in other lands, with most astonishing cheapening in the cost of transportation. On the top of it all came the radical and destructive change in the money standard. All these things reached their worst at once, and just in time to fall in with this blessed administration. And all the popular wrath falls on Cleveland. I could feel sorry for him if he weren't a Democrat."

"What you say about changing production all around is all very well, but as fast as the surplus land and labor are directed to these new lines will it not in turn break them down?"

"Of course, of course. That's just what will happen at first. It will soon be our case. We are shipping beef cattle into Montana and hogs here and there, and, by the bye, we will send flour to Japan and China and the south Pacific islands—send millions of it. Well, there will be many bad breaks and much wasted energy, and surplus labor will have to be transferred again and again. It may take seven years to get the thing completely readjusted. In fact, I think it will. And when it is done, Washington will have the boom of all booms. There will then be a boom to make all previous booms in the United States look small, and, unlike most of them, it will be a solid thing."

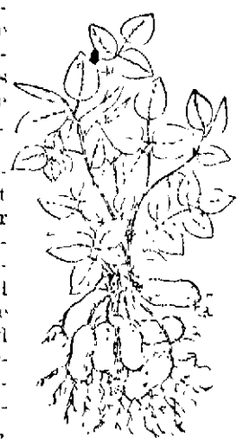
A careful examination of the maps aforesaid and the latest summaries of the agricultural department which accompany them have convinced me that Senator Wilson really underestimated the growth of production. I find that the grain crops of the United States increased 140 per cent in those years, when the population could not have increased over 40 per cent, and that cotton outran population and consumption about one-fourth as fast. So, taking grain and cotton together and comparing surplus, it looks to me as if we are at least 17 years further from a complete home market than we were in 1860. And the news from Europe is simply appalling. If the experts of Hungary and Russia are correct, wheat can be produced in the 200,000 square miles of good land opened up by the Siberian railway at a net cost of 10 cents a bushel. That pays for the labor, pays fair interest on the farm machinery employed and a proper per cent for wear. When the business gets thoroughly systematized, which they think it will within a year or two, that wheat can be put on shipboard at Odessa for 30 cents per bushel or less for transportation, and consequently can be sold in New York or Liverpool at a very handsome profit at 45 or 50 cents per bushel. I don't wish to be considered a "calamity howler," but if the latest figures returned to the department are half way correct, and if those east Europe fellows are not doing some very tall lying, this bids fair to be the last year in which the United States can export wheat. J. H. BEADLE.

THE PEANUT INDUSTRY.

The Crackling Esculent, Where It Comes From and Who Eat It.

[Special Correspondence.]

RICHMOND, June 1.—The eating of peanuts, especially among the very large class of persons who care far more about gratifying their tastes than cutting a figure in the fashionable world, is almost as common as the habit of walking on other persons' feet in the cars without the formality of an apology. As a popular article of diet it ranks ahead of the apple and follows closely upon the heels of the succulent orange and the treacherous banana. Its economic value is equally great. It may, therefore, be interesting to note that the popular vague supposition that the peanut is imported from somewhere or other and comes to the market in the separate pods familiar to everybody, all ready to be eaten, is erroneous. Though the plant was originally a native of South America, it has since been cultivated not only in many of the warmer countries in the old world, but is now planted with great success in the United States, especially in Virginia and the Carolinas. The peanut receives its name from its pod, which is similar in form to that of the pea. It is also known in some countries as the ground or earth nut. It is a trailing plant, 9 to 18 inches high, with leaflets arranged in pairs, and small yellow flowers. After the lower petals of the flowers have decayed the flower stalk bends downward into the earth, and here, several inches in the soil, the fruit develops and ripens. The seeds are very oily and are for this reason largely employed in the manufacture of soap and an oil resembling olive oil. A bushel of peanuts will yield about one gallon of oil. The leaves resemble clover and are used for fodder. Peanuts thrive best in a light, loamy soil plowed deeply. Fifty bushels per acre have been produced in good ground. The nuts mature after the first frost, when the vines are dug with forks, dried and then cured by smoking, after which the pods are picked by hand, placed in a fanning mill to be cleaned and occasionally bleached with sulphur. Then they are put in bags and sent to the markets ready for the peanut enthusiast, the Italian, who so well understands the roasting of this nut.



PEANUT VINE AND TUBERS.

As to their consumption, the figures are something really startling. New York city alone taking over 1,000,000 bushels annually, other cities averaging in about this proportion. They are very nutritious, some devotees to the peanut habit claiming that a few taken after a meal will act as a pepsin.

ELSIE L. HESS.

The First British Duke.

The dukedom, the most elevated dignity in the British peerage, was first introduced by Edward III, who created his eldest son, the Black Prince, duke of Cornwall. This title has always been borne by the eldest son of the sovereign.

EXERCISES FOR THE THROAT.

A Branch of Physical Culture Not Often Touched On.

The chronic sore throat is not infrequently produced by the misuse of the vocal organs. Very often that unruly little member, the tongue, is accountable for the difficulty, as it is for a great many other troubles in this transitory life. Many people have a habit when talking of pushing the tongue so far back against the delicate membranes that line the throat that irritation more or less painful is caused, and if it continues any length of time ulcers will form, and so will a doctor's bill.

Control of the tongue is excellent in all senses of the word. Physically this organ may be managed by depressing it into a hollow at a point three-quarters of an inch back of where the tip of it comes when in a natural position in the mouth and at the same time singing very light head tones. This exercise requires some patience at first, but the habit of keeping the tongue down is soon acquired. In speaking or singing it should not be allowed to hoop up and fill the mouth, thus interfering with the free passage of the tones of the voice from the throat to the front of the mouth, where they should strike and then escape clear as a bell. This hooping up of the tongue in the mouth is the cause of much of the indistinct and slovenly utterances to which we are too often obliged to listen.

In many people we notice the line from the point of the chin to the neck is in the form of a right angle. In a shapely throat this line forms a curve just as a canary's does when the small yellow artist is warbling his carols.

To develop the throat and make this angle a curve, stand before a mirror so that you may watch the throat swell out. Now thrust your tongue out as far as it will go, then draw it back quickly and forcibly, at the same time bringing it downward in the mouth as far as you can. Place your thumb and forefinger against the larynx (commonly called the Adam's apple), and if you are making the right movement you will feel the larynx pass downward. For a week or two make the movements lightly. After that time put as much force into it as you can. The exercise should be practiced for a few minutes several times a day to insure rapid and good results.

To fill up the hollows of the neck, stand correctly, and then slowly fill the lungs with air without elevating your shoulders. As the air is forced upward into the throat hold it there a few seconds and then expel slowly. This exercise is best performed soon after rising in the morning and before retiring at night.—New York Post.

SCIENCE TOO SLOW.

Discovery of Cat Language Not Likely to Be of Much Use.

"We live and learn," said the ordinary man. "I always thought that a cat could either mew or purr or spit or leave it alone. It now seems that I've done an injustice to the beast's vocabulary. Professor Marvin Clark, I'm told, has been studying the language of cats, and has discovered 600 'primitive words.'"

"Of which," the mere boy said, "599 are either blasphemous or improper."

"The professor doesn't say so, and I don't see how you found it out."

"I see this professor says that cat language bears a resemblance to Chinese. It's rather rough to insult a fallen and vanquished nation that way."

"Well, if there's anything in it," the ordinary man remarked, "it would account for the Chino-Japanese war in a new and perfectly satisfactory way. But really, when one comes to think of it, it is much easier to believe that cats talk than that monkeys talk. Cats and owls both make sounds exactly like the sound of a human voice. Given a churchyard, a dark night and a white cat, and you have all the materials of a ghost story."

"It's a pity," the journalist said, "that discoveries of this kind cannot be turned to some practical use. Why don't they discover the language of the horse? It would make driving much easier if you could tell the gee exactly what you wanted and explain to it verbally the perfectly innocuous character of any object at which it might be likely to shy."

"Ah!" said the eminent person. "Before that discovery arrives we shall have the autocars and no horses at all."—Black and White.

Call Them Wheelways.

There is need of a good word for designating a road from place to place exclusively for bicycles. Bicycle path is the term commonly used. There are several reasons why this is not a suitable term.

In the first place, the word path probably is derived from the Greek verb patein (to walk), and means a footway. Secondly, the expression is too long; it has four syllables. Thirdly, it is clumsy; it has two accents. Fourthly, it is not euphonic.

Instead of bicycle path The Companion respectfully suggests wheelway. This word is analogous in its formation to driveway. The word has not been used in any other sense except by one or two writers incorrectly to designate those parts of a wagon road in which the wheels run. Way means the entire road, and not some part of it. Wheelway is better than wheel road for the same reason that driveway is better than drive road. It suggests recreation before utility.—Youth's Companion.

A Sordid View of It.

"There's a great difference between Pfisher's two boys. He gave each of them $10,000. Silas has invested his money in real estate. Julius is spending his in fine clothes."

"Don't you worry about Julius. He's spending his money in buying cut flowers for the rich Miss Boodelle. It'll pay him a bigger interest some day than ever Silas will get."

P. S.—It did.—Chicago Tribune.

A WARNING NOTE.

Those Who Heed It Not Have Much to Fear.

A note of warning.
At first the faintest echo.
It strikes the back.
A peculiar warning not heard, but felt.
It increases day by day.
The back cries out—rebels.
The aches, pains and lameness
Make life a misery—become unbearable.
Do you understand the warning?
Do you realize 'tis kidney talk?
The kidneys are on a strike:
They have been overworked.
Nature intends you to know this,
And has only one way to warn you.
The kidneys are located near the small of the back.
They are composed of delicate fibres that filter the blood.
Stooping positions, a strain or cold often clogs the filters.
This is serious when you don't know what to do.
Backache is the beginning; lame and weak back follows.
The filters fail to do their work.
Kidney disease develops
The urine is too frequent.
The calls of nature wake you up at night.
A brick-colored deposit shows the trace of failing kidneys.
The uric acid is going the wrong way
It is passing through the blood
Poisoning the whole system
Rheumatic pains and many aches appear.
All this from a small beginning
So easy to cure, too, when you know how
Get at the cause—
Break up the kidney blockade
Doan's Kidney Pills do this
That's their specialty—for the kidneys only.
One thing at a time is why they succeed
Doan's Kidney Pills are not a cure-all but a kidney cure
Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States

For Your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from Colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell

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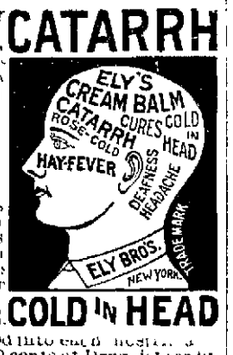

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IT WILL CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

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56 Warren Street, New York

A SHORT JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

The Southern Pacific Co.

"Sunset Limited" Train.

Over the Sunset Route—New Orleans to Los Angeles and San Francisco

Was discontinued April 16th. The superior accommodations given the great number of patrons of the above train during the part tourist season, warrants the announcement of plans for next season, of finer service with equipmedt superior to anything yet known in transcontinental traffic.

Lookout for early re-inauguration of "SUNSET LIMITED" this fall.

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.

The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Cresent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati every Thursday evening for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class ticket to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars, on the very low second-class rate ticket.

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SUNOL BICYCLES

Best Bicycles

to buy are the

Sunol, Hercules, Stella.

F. H. SNYDER, Agent, Massillon, O.

$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

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Cleveland and Toledo.

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Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

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Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

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Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a **Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness,** and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of **an Entire Medicine Chest,** and should be kept for use in every family.

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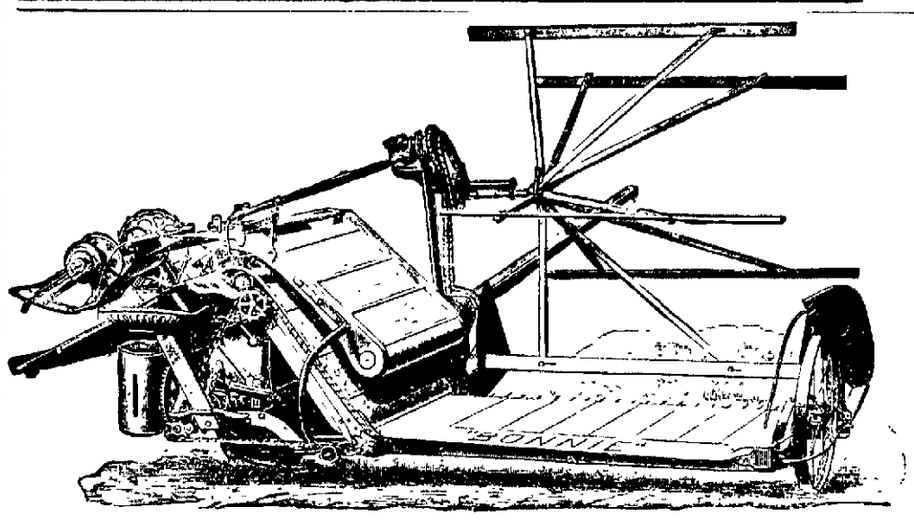

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King of the Harvest Field.

The BONNIE" is the Lowest, Neatest and Strongest Open-end Elevator ever offered to the tiller of Mother Earth

JOHNSON MOWERS

Single and Double Speed. Rear or Front Cut Mowers. Challenge Competition. See Machines in Macintosh machine rooms, Massillon, and at Dalton.

AERMOTOR WIND MILLS and Farm Machinery of Every Kind at Prices that Defy Competition. Call and be Convinced.

We carry a large stock of the best goods made and every farmer contemplating the purchase of any farm machinery will make a big days wages by seeing us before buying.

H. Santmyres, Manager **M. F. McDowell & Co.**

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

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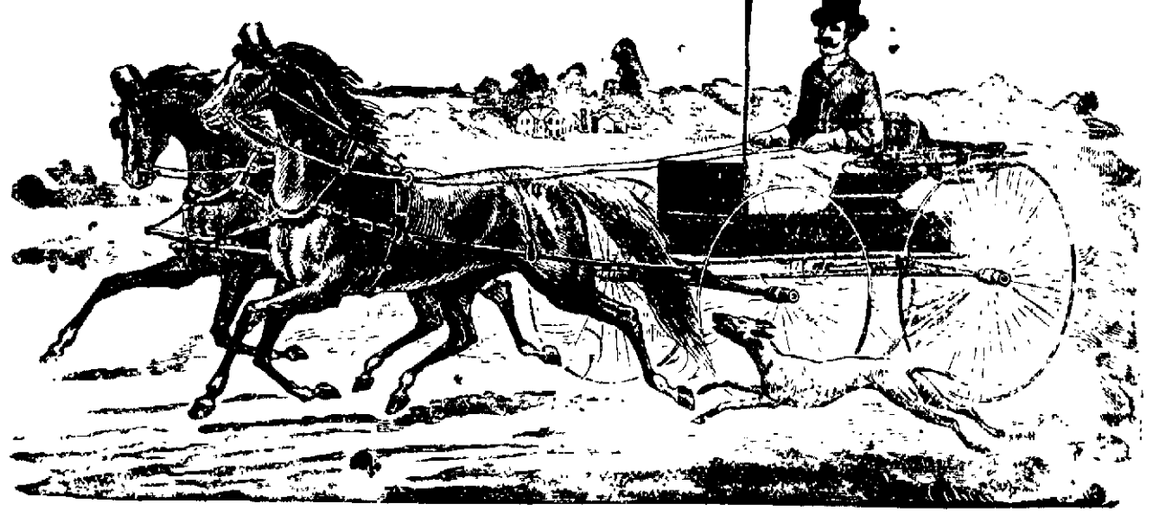

How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building.

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WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896

Capt. Guy E. Grosse, who now resides at Rincon Heights, Santa Rosa county, Cal., and is still well remembered in this his former home, adds this postscript to a business letter to THE INDEPENDENT: "McKinley will carry California big if nominated. He is also sure of Oregon, Washington and Arizona. The cry is more protection for wool, fruit, wine, etc. A silver plank will have much to do with Nevada and Colorado, more so than in the first named states."

In his later years "Gath" waxes philosophical as evidenced in his friendly chat about McKinley. "The obedient, the unreplying, the unangered men," he writes, "get the great rewards of kingship." The positive, the interfering, the jealous, the fussy are servants of servants to their brethren. 'Always an exemplary boy,' said every one in Poland to me of this unobtrusive townsman. It follows, therefore, as the night the day, 'always an exemplary man.' Yes, the President was all in that Poland boy; he parted the difference between pride and respect. Thousands are raging about him, calling curses upon his desert, but it was in his wholesome seed that he was ordained."

Ex Governor Campbell satisfies himself but not the public by announcing that now, as heretofore, he is a bem ver in "true bimetallism." Editor Gaumer, of Zanesville, has easily turned colors, hauled down his gold standard flag, gone over to free silver and announces that he is a candidate for Congress. The Stark county Democrats, who formerly had a number of sound money men among their number, are solid for free silver, and the independent minds that fought the folly within their party in 1891 are silent. L. P. Ohliger, of Wooster, still stands by his convictions, however. He is the only gold standard man in the Wayne county delegation, and he refuses to give up his opinions in response to party clamor. The degeneracy of Ohio Democracy is one of the saddest sights in American politics.

What Japan is doing is conveyed by a report received at the state department from United States Consul General Mc Ivor, of Kanagawa, on the present condition of the cotten spinning industry in Japan. Using figures prepared for publication by the Japanese minister of agriculture, the report shows that all of the coarse threads formerly imported in great quantity from England and India are being displaced by home produced Japanese threads. The finer qualities of English thread are still required, as the Japanese production of these grades is still very limited. Before the end of the present year there will be a million spindles in operation in Japan. The imports of raw cotton from the United States have increased from 8,213,786 pounds in 1893 to 14,994,820 last year, while the imports of cotton from China and India increased in about the same proportion.

FREE SILVER FOLLY.

Mr. William A. Lynch, one of the foremost business men of Stark county, has been deputized by the Democrats of the county to attend the state convention and instructed to "stick for the free and unlimited coinage of silver first, last and all the time." What attitude Mr. Lynch will assume with this embarrassing honor thrust upon him, is a question his friends naturally ask of each other. Mr. Lynch has made it known to the public at several different times, that business conditions are such as to almost close the bond market, and thus clog the wheels of progress, and no man in Ohio is more familiar with the fact that free coinage of silver is another word for commercial dishonesty, the very threat of which is at this moment paralyzing our industries. We naturally look to our strong, brainy men to be our leaders in times like these, and with curious and eager interest we will wait to learn whether he will accept a place on the Stark county delegations, and subordinate the views supposed to be his own, to those of such able financiers as A. McGregor, B. F. Faust J. A. Rice, E. A. Zininger and G. G. Paul, who framed the resolutions.

Then there is Mr. Raff, cashier of a Canton savings bank and late candidate for congress. He, too, has been selected as a delegate to the state convention. Mr. Raff is known as an admirer of the French system of bimetallism—a system that limits silver and keeps it within bounds. Mr. Raff harbors some delusive opinions about the appreciation of gold, yet is not altogether a free silver man. Admiring the French system as he does, can he consistently vote for free coinage, at a ratio of 16 to 1, believing as his instructions declare, "in the financial as well as the political independence of the United States?" Mr. Raff is the custodian of loans aggregating nearly one million dollars. This money is owing his depositors, and under the McGregor system of finance for every dollar now on deposit, the depositor would receive the equivalent of about fifty cents. What is Mr. Raff going to do about it?

Ex Sheriff Krider belongs to our own town. His currency views still belong to himself. 'Squire Sibila recently expressed himself in THE INDEPENDENT as "favoring the single gold standard." The Massillon alternates are Mayor Schott, O. E. Young and W. K L. Warwick. These three are firmly committed to the single gold standard. Can they afford to permit their names to be used in sympathetic connection with the criminal folly of foisting a free silver system upon the country?

DAYS OF GRACE.

A request has been made for exact information concerning the law doing away with days of grace on commercial paper in Ohio. The salient features of the law are as follows, the language being that of the statute itself:

"All such bonds, notes, bills and checks, payable at a day certain after date, or after sight, shall be deemed due and payable on the day mentioned for the payment of the same, without days of grace being allowed thereon, except that when such day mentioned be upon the first day of the week or a legal holiday, then the day of payment shall be upon the next succeeding business day. The following days, viz; The first day of January, 4th day of July, the 25th day of December, 22nd day of February, 30th day of May, first Monday of September of each year, and any day appointed and recommended by the Governor of this state, or the President of the United States as a day of fast or thanksgiving, or any day which may be hereafter made a legal holiday, shall for all purposes whatsoever of payment, presentment for payment, or acceptance, and the protesting or the giving of notice of non-acceptance or of non payment of all such instruments, be considered as a first day of the week; but if the first day of January, 4th day of July, the 25th day of December, 22nd day of February, or the 30th day of May be on the first day of the week, the succeeding Monday for the same purposes be considered as the first day in the week."

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Alexander H McGuffey, the well-known educator and author of school readers and other text books, died June 3, at Cincinnati, his home. Millions of men and women in middle life throughout the Mississippi Valley will be reminded of their happy school days at the mention of this familiar and once very popular name. McGuffey's readers had more than ordinary merit as sources of literary instruction. All the lessons contained a sound moral tone that did not fail to make its impress on this generation. Thousands of men and women owe their wholesome views of life as well as whatever success they may have attained to the wholesome maxims and precepts found on every page of these valuable books. The seed they scattered has yielded a million-fold. All honor to the name and memory of this excellent and useful man.—Dayton Press.

SAD STATE OF DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic mass meeting on Saturday, which was called by petition of hundreds of loyal Democrats in the county for the purpose of revivifying, reorganizing and reconsecrating the party, was a magnanimous gathering. They were eloquently told by the "Grand Old Man," whose name is as much a synonym for pure Democracy as the name of Jefferson itself; by the brilliant Pomerene, the intrepid Monnot, the classic Krichbaum and a host of others whose moral heroism was sublime. These men did not disguise the fact that the party was now in the hands of a lot of political desperadoes, who had no politics but pelf; no principle but expediency and they were simply Democrats for revenue only.—Canton News-Democrat.

A GREAT COUNTY.

Our neighboring city of Alliance is coming rapidly to the front. With the national headquarters of the new national party located there she will assume an air of importance and look with scorn upon other towns in Stark county, although she is the smallest of the three cities. Massillon, however, is not without distinction in having given Coxey and his ideas to the country, while Canton will furnish the next president.—Salem News.

CARS EVERY 36 MINUTES.

A New Schedule Announced for the Canton-Massillon Line.

Beginning on Sunday cars on the interurban division of the street railway will run every thirty-six minutes, instead of hourly. On the same date round trip tickets to the lake will be reduced from 25 to 15 cents. These changes will be inaugurated in pursuance of the design of the company to keep fully abreast and even ahead of the demands of the public for train service. The schedule in detail will be announced later. While it will take some little time to become accustomed to the uneven time table, it will soon be memorized and understood.

One swallow does not make Spring, but one swallow of One Minute Cough Cure brings relief. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

"Our little girl had diarrhoea in a very bad form. We tried everything we could think of but without effect until we got Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry, which helped her right away." Mrs. Ann Borgman, Verban, Sanilac Co., Mich.

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of—DeWitt's Little Early Risers, for they always cleanse the liver, purify the blood, and invigorates the system. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

H. B. CAMP'S RAILROAD

Nothing Secret in His Business Plans.

THE LINE TO WEST LEBANON.

A Feasible Route Eastward from West Lebanon Will Receive Careful Consideration—Account of an Undertaking in Which Massillon is Interested.

Every business man in Massillon is now awake to the fact that the building of a railroad from this city through West Lebanon and Mt. Eaton means development of local interests, employment to more labor and increase in available trading territory. Walter J. Mullins, of Wooster, was in town Monday night and mentioned incidentally that Mr. Camp's proposed railroad, in his opinion, was designed ultimately, to extend to Sandusky or some other lake port, and south to the Ohio river. In its present state, the terminal points now named are West Lebanon and Ashland. It therefore rests upon the people here to so interest Mr. Camp as to have him build on to Massillon, through West Lebanon. As to his personal responsibility, in the event he decides to go ahead, there is no doubt. His clay plant near Shreve is in its infancy. He has set about to manufacture clay conduit pipes on a large scale and other clay products and the institution is expected to grow. To THE INDEPENDENT Mr. Camp has written the following letter, explanatory of his designs:

MR. CAMP'S LETTER.

AKRON, June 8 —I have just returned from an Eastern trip and find yours of May 29 awaiting an answer. It is proper for you to inquire as to the feasibility in case I reach Mt. Eaton to press on to Massillon, but very unwise for me to attempt an answer, from the fact that I know absolutely nothing about it. My knowledge consists of what I experienced from one drive from Wooster via Apple creek and Sugar creek valleys, to Mt. Eaton and West Lebanon. I made no inquiries as to the lay of the land toward Massillon. My plans are crude and may never be either matured or realized; but they are not secret.

I began in 1894 to build a siding from the Ft. Wayne road, between Shreve and Big Prairie station, to reach a clay field about five miles north, on the prairie, where I am just beginning to start a plant for manufacturing clay products. When the siding was about completed the citizens of Jeromeville, or rather Mohican township, offered me free right of way and $20,000 if I would build to Jeromeville. I accepted, built the road, but as their bonds would not sell, offered to take them providing the citizens would back them to the amount of $15,000, which they did, and those that came due last fall were paid. The road is without bond or mortgage and not a dollar of indebtedness along the line, and it gets more business than I expected.

When the new plant is in good running shape the line will pay well, but, like our country, before the last Presidential election, I am not satisfied to let well enough alone. For some time I have been thinking about extending from Jeromesville to Ashland and from the plant to Wooster, with heavy rails and low grades, operating it as a street railroad, using light steam engines instead of electricity. In talking with some of the leading men of both Ashland and Wooster, they assured me free right of way when I was ready to build.

Lately, having my attention called to the new coal field, I have decided to build from there to Ashland, providing I can, but I will make no start unless I can see my way through. There is altogether too much uncertainty about it at present for Massillon to waste much energy over, yet should you offer any feasible plan for reaching your city, and I succeed in reaching West Lebanon, I will be pleased to look it over.

Very truly yours,
H. B. CAMP.

TRYING TO GET RECOGNITION.

Both Wings of Democracy in a Lot of Trouble.

The Stark county Democratic troubles have only just begun. The central committee has ordered a primary election to be held on June 13th to select delegates to the state convention. The other faction has already selected delegates by mass convention, and now comes the question of recognition. The mass convention certified its appointments before the new board of elections and the board accepted the certificate as regular. Therefore, when the members of the central committee appeared before the election board on Monday night, and requested the judges and clerks named by them to handle the primary election on the 13th, to be officially appointed, the election board refused to do so, on the ground that the purpose of the primary election had been accomplished by the mass convention. This action compels the central committee to hold its election at its own expense and without the authority of the election board. Then the two rival delegations will go before the state convention and trust to providence and the committee on credentials for final recognition.

One minute is the standard time, and One Minute Cough Cure is the standard preparation for every form of cough or cold. It is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Thousands have tested the great building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Deserted As Soon As Married—Probate Court Bulletins.

CANTON, June 8 —Lizzie A. Stewart has applied for a divorce from George B. Stewart. The defendant is charged with deserting his wife as soon as the marriage ceremony was performed. The plaintiff desires to be restored to her maiden name Lizzie Wenning.

The Home Savings & Loan Company of Canton has sued Elizabeth and G. Eicher to recover $1,350, the amount of a loan. A second case has been begun to recover $500.

Alexander Heingartner has been sued by the Dime Savings Bank Company of Canton to recover $2,500, alleged to be due on a promissory note. The note is secured by mortgage.

Van Miller, of Navarre, by his attorneys, Eggert & McLaughlin, filed a suit for damages in the sum of $2,200 against the C., L. & W. railroad company, Monday morning. Plaintiff avers that on April 13, 1896, his residence near Navarre station caught fire from a spark from a C., L. & W. railroad engine, and the house and its furnishings and several outbuildings and their contents were totally destroyed, causing a loss to him of $2,000. Previous to this time a fence around his property was destroyed in a like manner, and to settle the whole matter he wants $2,200.

In the assignment of Frank C. McLain, of Canton, trustees second account has been filed.

The guardian of Calvin Eberly, of Sugar Creek township, has filed a final account.

Mary E. Yoder has been appointed guardian of Ira Yoder, of Canton township.

Inventory, appraisement and schedule of debts have been filed in the assignment of the O. K. Jointer Company, of Canton.

In the assignment of Wm M. Rolinson, of Canton, private sale of residue of stock of goods ordered.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frank O. Koontz and Eva May Fenton, of West Brookfield; Joseph H. Ertle and Anna Stodtler and Henry Paul and Flora Weible, of Massillon, and Morris R. Dowling and Mary E. Monnet, of Maximo.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Charles E. Jarvis to Henry Sinnock, 5 100 of an acre, Perry, $100.

H. N Reed to John H Henderson, lot 39, Perry, $200.

W. F. Ricks to Frederick W. Casper, lots 103 and 118, $150.

Frank Albright to Laura A. Pider, lot 62, Perry, $200.

George W. Scott to Anna M. Bouralot, 18 85-100 acres, Perry, $1,200.

DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

An Ill-Treated Wife Applies For Both.

CANTON, June 9 —Elizabeth Roy began suit today against Alfred Roy petitioning for a divorce and alimony. The defendant is charged with extreme cruelty. It is alleged that he has threatened to kill his wife, and once he threw a burning lamp against the door of a room occupied by the plaintiff and their children. The plaintiff claims her husband has stock worth $900 in the Crystal Spring Ice Company, $1,000 worth of personal property, and that there is money due him from the Imperial Brick Company. She desires an injunction issued restraining the defendant from disposing of the same.

IN PROBATE COURT.

The will of Elizabeth Miller, of Lawrence township, has been filed for probate.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Susanna Goetz, of Canton.

Alois Dillman, of Nimishillen township, assigned on Monday afternoon to Henry W. Hassler. The assets are estimated at $7,000. The liabilities at $5,000.

The will of Eva Seifert, of Perry township, has been admitted to probate. Wm. A. and Joseph Seifert have been appointed executors.

In the assignment of Fannie Hershberger, of Osnaburg township, a petition to sell land and marshal liens has been filed.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Joseph A. Urig and Arwilda Vandruff, and W. P. Taggart and Elta Blanche Smith, of Alliance.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The Wooster National bank has sued Frank C. Rea and others to recover payment of a promissary note given in the sum of $500.

The will of Isabella Johnstone, of Bethlehem township, has been filed for probate

A marriage license has been granted to Samuel A. Honaker and Elverta Shoemaker, of Marlboro.

Summer Homes.

In the lake regions of Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, there are hundreds of charming localities pre-eminently fitted for summer homes. Nearly all are located on or near lakes which have not been fished out. These resorts are easily reached by railway and range in variety from the "full dress for dinner" to the flannel-shirt costume for every meal. Among the list are names familiar to many of our readers as the perfection of northern summer resorts Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of interest are within a short distance from Chicago or Milwaukee, and none of them are so far away from the "busy marts of civilization" that they cannot be reached in a few hours of travel, by frequent trains, over the finest road in the northwest—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. A description of the principal resorts, with list of summer hotels and boarding houses, and rates for board, will be sent free on application to Wm. Kelly, jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, 48 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. R. DeYoung, Middleburg, Ia., writes: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure for six years, both for myself and children, and I consider it the quickest acting and most satisfactory Cough Cure I have ever used." Z. T. Baltzly and C. B. Fulton.

The only remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body, that is absolutely safe and never-failing, is Doan's Ointment. Get it from your dealer.

END OF A SENSATION.

Judge Ricks Sustained at Washington.

HIS CRITICS NOW CRITICISED.

Attorney General Judson Harmon Writes a Letter to the Washington Reform Club Showing the Massillon Man to be Entirely Right.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—A few weeks ago the able reformers who have been hounding Judge Ricks for a year or two, discovered another alleged flaw in his record. They charged that he had exercised favoritism in a certain case by fining the defendant only $200, when, in their opinion, it should have been not less than $500. The Washington Reform Club promptly wrote to the Attorney General about the matter and his reply, completely exonerating Judge Ricks, is as follows:

Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1896. The Washington Reform Club, F, Cornish, Secretary, Cleveland, O.—Gentlemen: In answer to your letter of the 17th ultimo, complaining of the action of Judge Ricks in fining one, Delahaunte, $200 when the statute places the penalty at $500 or one year's imprisonment, or both. I have to say that Delahaunte was convicted under section 3891 of the revised statutes, which declares that the person convicted sha l be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or by both. You are, therefore, wrong in supposing that there was any violation of the statute in fixing a fine of $200.

You further say that it was an oversight on the part of the district attorney not to indict Delahaunte under section 5467, which says "that anyone who secretes a package shall be sentenced to from one to five years in the penitentiary." You ask whether Delahaunte should not have been sentenced to the penitentiary.

As a matter of fact, the district attorney did have Delahaunte indicted under that section.

It is quite evident, therefore, that your letter was written without a very careful inquiry into the matter

I am in receipt of a report from the United States attorney expressing doubt as to the criminal motives of Delahaunte and giving reasons why, in his opinion, he should not be harshly dealt with. As I have no reason to doubt that the attorney and judge are performing their duty intelligently and properly, and as they are in a better position than I can be to know what should or should not be done I do not think that any interference on my part advisable.

If, as you say, Delahaunte is a man of good family, I have no doubt the disgrace of a conviction has very severely punished him. Respectfully,

JUDSON HARMON, Attorney General.

THE STACY TRIAL.

A Railroad Manslaughter Case Comes Up.

The trial of Mahlon T. Stacy, indicted in May, 1895, for manslaughter, having shot and killed James Riley, began on Monday. Stacy is a special officer employed by the Pennsylvania Company. On April 13, 1895, Stacy and another railroad officer named Weir, were at Stark Siding, and apprehended Riley and three others who were beating their way on freight trains. Riley ran across a field, and according to Stacy, was ordered to halt. He continued to run, whereupon Stacy fired, one ball taking effect in the base of the brain, and causing death in a few hours. William Riley, a brother of the deceased, is present at the trial. Prosecutor Bow and George E. Baldwin represent the state, and Judge Day and Atlee Pomerene are conducting the defense. Henry Funk, one of the first witnesses called, was one of Riley's traveling companions. He testified as follows:

"I met Riley in Chicago two or three days before we left. We came to Crestline, then to Mansfield, and next to Canton. Came to the siding in an open car. Riley and I were together on the same car. Stacy came along side of the car. I was going to jump off, and Stacy pulled a revolver and told me not to jump. Stacy called to Riley to stop. Riley kept on running. Stacy then grasped my arm and said, 'Look at the fellow run,' and then he fired his revolver twice. Riley fell after the second shot. I told Stacy he had killed him. He said, 'Shut up.' Stacy then went over to where Riley was lying He then came back to where Officer Weir and I were standing. Weir asked him what he had done. Stacy said, 'I shot him dead as a log.' Stacy whispered to Weir and then told us three to go away as quick as we could. We walked to the second station, then took the local and went to Alliance. From Alliance we went to Pittsburg " On cross examination witness said Riley was going to his home in Geneva. Before Stacy shot the first time he called to Riley to stop. He then shot to one side of Riley. Shot the second time toward Riley and did not call to him to stop. Stacy told them to get out as quick as lightning.

Aboard Ship.

Sea voyages are usually deemed promotive of health So they are in most cases. But it may well be doubted if the shaking up aboard ship, which people of very fragile constitution and weak nerves get, is not prejudicial if its effects are not averted or nullified by a medicinal safeguard. The best, if we are to believe the testimony of ocean travelers, whether they go abroad for health, pleasure or business, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Invalids, commercial travelers, sea captains and yachtmen concur in recommending this fine defensive tonic. So do emigrants to the frontier, the inhabitants of malarious regions, and all who are exposed to hardship or rigors of climate. For malarial, rheumatic or kidney trouble, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver complaint and constipation it is eminently efficacious, and commended by the medical fraternity far and near.

Pure blood is the secret of health. Burdock Blood Bitters insures pure blood.

WATCHES GIVEN AWAY

In exchange for Coupons with

Mail Pouch

"Chewing and Smoking"
{The only ANTI-NERVOUS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC and NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED}

TOBACCO.

EXCELLENT Open Face WATCHES,

The "Mail Pouch" Watches are made by a leading American Watch Company *and are guaranteed without qualification.* The "works" contain only the *very best* quality of material and have all improvements up to date. They will wear and perorm well for a lifetime if only ordinarily cared for. *Never before has such Perfection been attained in a Watch as the Marvelous Development of Automatic Watch-making Machinery enables us to offer you.*

Coupons explain how to secure the Above.
One Coupon in each 5 cent (2 ounce) Package.
Two Coupons in each 10 cent (4 ounce) Package.

Mail Pouch Tobacco is sold by all dealers.
Packages (*now on sale*) **containing no coupons will be accepted as coupons.** "2 oz." *Empty Bag as one Coupon,* "4 oz." *Empty Bag as two Coupons.*
ILLUSTRATED Catalogue *of other Valuable Articles with explanation how to get them,* **Mailed on request.**
The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
No Coupons exchanged after July 1, 1897

DETERMINED TO DIE.

A Canton Man Takes Rough on Rats.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SUICIDE.

Despondent Because of Injury to His Ankle and the Drink Habit, Frederick Eberhart, of South Cherry Street, Carries Out His Threat to Die.

CANTON, June 8.—Frederick Eberhart, of 253 South Cherry street, committed suicide on Sunday afternoon. He was addicted to drink, and of late had been despondent because of injury to his ankle. Several times he had threatened to make an end to his life, but no attention was paid to his threats. He purchased a box of rough on rats, and took a dose large enough to cause death. Eberhart comes of a good family, all members of which are prostrated by the tragedy.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Local Mathematicians Agree that the Answer is 15 Per Cent.

At a recent examination at the high school there appeared among the list of problems in arithmetic the following: "If the cost of an article had been 8 per cent. less, the gain would have been 10 per cent. more. What was the gain per cent.?" The question passed the pupils unsolved, and was presented to the mathematicians of the city through the columns of this paper. Since its publication all sorts of answers have been sent in to this office and a number of the most skillful and accurate local mathematicians agree that the following is the correct solution:

"If bought at 8 per cent. loss will make a gain of 10 per cent on original cost, then selling price is 10 8 or 5-4 of cost. Taking the cost at 100c the selling price would be $1 25. If bought at 8 per cent. less the cost would have been 92c, and 5-4 of 92c is $1 15; but having sold at $1 25, the difference is 10c on original cost of $1, being the 10 per cent required in the question, the original gain per cent. being 15 "

Among the correct solutions received is one from Charles S Ellis, the young son of John Ellis, of this city.

Councilman Geltz telephoned in the correct answer and F. M. Staum offers the following solution:

Let 100% equal cost of article; 100% minus 8% equals 92%, cost after reduction. I will gain, 10% of 92% equals 9.2% more. Now, if 9 2% includes the gain of 8% in the reduction of cost, and 8% of the cost gains only 9.2% minus 8%, or 1 2%, the gain on 100% of the cost will be 1.2% x 12.5% equals 15%. —Ans.

Three For a Dollar!

Three what? Three charmingly executed posters in colors, drawn by W. W. Denslow, Ethel Reed and Ray Brown, will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of one dollar. All who are afflicted with the "poster craze" will immediately embrace this rare opportunity, as but a limited number of the posters will be issued. The scarcity of a good thing enhances its value Address Geo. H. Heafford, G. P A. of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Reduced Rates to Denver and Portland.

The Northwestern Line (Chicago & Northwestern R'y.) announces the sale of excursion tickets at very low rates from Chicago to Portland, Oregon, and retun on June 10 and 11, and from Chicago to Denver, Colo., and return on June 13 and 14. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address

C. TRAVER, T. P. A., Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon June 9, 1896:

MEN.

Bowers, M. S.	Roberts, Ali
Haury, Jonas J.	Simons, Ben'

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FE IN R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Seaman, a son.

Miss Mayme Curley is visiting Alliance friends.

Samuel Heckman, of Ashland, is visiting Massillon friends.

Mrs J. M. Jarvis arrived Tuesday, and is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn, at Edgewater.

An old fashioned Fourth of July celebration will be conducted in the tabernacle in Tuscarawas township.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have moved to their home, No. 29 Bank street, formerly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Barker.

Mr. R. B. Hayes, of the state library commission, has gone with his family to Fremont to spend the summer at the old Hays homestead.

Dr. Weber has been summoned from Cleveland to consult with Dr. T. Clark Miller in the treatment of Mr. G. L. Albrecht. Dr. Weber arrived last night.

The Ohio crop reports show a generally satisfactory condition of vegetation. Corn has been washed some by the heavy rains. Wheat is maturing and heading fairly.

A baby, in a basket, was the gift found on the doorstep of Druggist B G. Ridgeway's residence at Cedarville, Monday night. It was turned over to the authorities.

Michael Powers, one of the best-known citizens of Steubenville, left home between 12 and 5 o'clock Tuesday morning and suicided by drowning. He was demented.

A telegram has been received from Dunlap, Texas, announcing the death of Nellie Raey Jones, eight-year-old granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hemperly of this city.

A greased pig and a greased pole, the former to be caught and the latter to be climbed, will form a part of the amusement programme at the Harmonia Band's Fourth of July celebration.

It is now an absolute certainty that Buffalo Bill's Wild West show will visit Massillon this summer, and July 16 is to be the date, If possible the tents will be pitched on the West street grounds; if not, a larger field will be secured.

Mr. George Hamel and Miss Amelia Houser were married at St. Mary's Catholic church at 8 o'clock this morning, the Rev James Kuhn officiating. Mr. Henry Hauser and Miss Clara Hamel acted as groomsman and bridesmaid.

The water in the Ohio canal at Akron is so high, owing to the recent heavy rains, that it is not safe to open the guard locks, and all traffic is suspended. The reservoir south of the city is overflowing and much damage has been done to farm property.

John Kassek was at work at the old Grove mine west of the city Wednesday morning, when a great stone which formed a part of the roof fell, striking Kassek on the hips. He was taken to his home in Bucher street, and Dr. D. S. Gardner summoned. No bones were broken and although very painful his injuries will not prove serious.

The Union Medical Association of northeastern Ohio met in Canton on Tuesday. Dr. Reed, of Massillon, reported a case of tumor of the liver, and on request the report was reported to a clinical committee consisting of Drs. H. Straight, Cleveland; N S. Everhart, Wadsworth; A. B. Walker, Canton; and C. Hoover, Cleveland; for examination.

The marriage of Henry Paul and Miss Flora Weible took place at St. Mary's church this morning, in the presence of a large congregation, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating. Anna Weible was bridesmaid and Frank Paul was groomsman. After receiving the congratulations from their friends at the Weible home, the bride and groom left for Philadelphia.

Bert Slusser, of Denver, Colo., is now visiting with L. P. Slusser, 184 Wellman street. Mr. Slusser now travels on a bicycle, and made the trip to Los Angelos, Cal., then back through Southren California on to Cleveland, visiting big cities on the route; distance traveled 4,000 miles. He expects to return via Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, on to Denver.

No more beer will be sold at Meyer's lake. The Casino side has been in prohibition territory for some time, and the "drys" carried Canton township, outside of Canton, Saturday. The vote in North Industry precinct was a tie, 70 being cast for prohibition and 70 against it. In Canton precinct the "drys" controlled 190 votes, and the "wets" 164 votes. This gave the "drys" 34 majority. The result of Saturday's election leaves Canton surrounded by prohibition territory.

The Ohio Coal Association held a meeting Tuesday afternoon in Columbus for the purpose of reviving and discussing the coal trade in the state and to consider plans for re-organization. The association is composed of operators of the state and the main object is to pay particular attention to competition from West Virginia mines which supply coal to lake trade at Cleveland, Ashtabula, Elyria, Sandusky and other lake ports. A committee was appointed at this meeting and instructed to consider all questions involved in the betterment of the trade in Ohio. The committee will also formulate plans of reorganization and be ready to report at the adjourned meeting to be held in Toledo next Tuesday.

In 1891 A. C. Hiltz, of Lainsburg, Mich., inserted an advertisement for a lady correspondent in a Cincinnati paper, and soon received a reply from Mary Shiltz, box 83, Uhrichsville, O. Several meetings have been arranged for and at last an engagement, but the would-be bride has evaded a meeting by breaking all engagements. A wedding was arranged at the home of the bride for June 10, and Mr. Hiltz, a well-to-do farmer, came on to make good his part of the contract. It developed into a case of downright hazing, and the gentleman finds that he has traveled several hundred miles to wed a real masculine man, instead of a bonnie lass of 18, upon whom he offered to bestow not only happiness, but wealth. The perpetrator of the trick is a young electrician, who is now with the Westinghouse company at Pittsburg.

A VERY CLOSE CALL.

Lorenzo Williams's Fire Damp Experience.

NOTES FROM BUSY NEWMAN,

The Green Mine Being Worked Steadily—Children's Day Exercises at Youngstown Hill—All Sorts of News from the Nearby Towns.

NEWMAN, June 10.—Lorenzo Williams and his son Morgan had a very narrow escape from death on Wednesday evening of last week. It seems Mr. Williams works in the Green coal mine, and when they fired their shot in company with the other miners at quitting time it failed to perform its work, so Mr. Williams and his son returned at about 9 o'clock at night to get some coal ready to load next day. They were in the mine but a few minntes when they were overcome by after damp. The boy being the stronger, dragged his father to one side, and, leaving him in an unconscious state, hurried to the surface of the mine for help. Immediately after informing the engineer he was overcome from the effects so that he could not return for his father. Others went after him and brought him to the surface, and it took forty minutes' hard work to bring him to, for he was already as stiff as a board. He has now fully recovered, and is trying his luck again.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Jennie Kitt, of Canal Fulton, has been secured to teach the primary department of the West Brookfield schools. Miss Kitt has taught our primary school three terms in succession, giving universal satisfaction, and West Brookfield will find in her a primary teacher they may well feel proud of.

Grandma McInnes, who has been very sick for some time at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Forrest, jr., is better at this writing.

William Burton Shrock gave a party to about fifty of his young friends last Saturday evening, at the pleasant home of his parents on the Violet Young Wise farm The evening was spent in social games and plays, such as "Miller Boy," etc. Ice cream, cake and lemonade in abundance was served in apple pie order by proficient waiters of the masculine persuasion.

John J. Mossop, president of the miners' Massillon independent organization of North Lawrence, was in our village a short time on Wednesday evening of last week.

The Green mine has worked every day for three weeks, but the balance of our mines are doing very little. Some are not working over two days per week.

Our brick works seem to be rushing things at present, working every day with plenty of orders on hand, and they are turning out a large amount of No. 1 brick.

Mrs. Alvira Rawlands is undergoing a severe attack of asthma and grip.

Mrs. Margaret Young returned home after a few weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Leonard, in Cleveland.

John Pollock, ex postmaster of North Lawrence, made our village a call last Monday.

John Rummins is making extensive repairs on his home and when completed will make one of the most handsome homes in our village

Ralph Finley, who will be remembered as the little white headed boy running around the brick yard a few years ago, graduates in the Mineral Point schools at the head of his class on June 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Mardecai Davis and family drove to East Greenville on Sunday and spent the day in a pleasant manner with friends.

Children's Day exercises will be held in the church by our Sunday school next Sabbath evening, June 14, commencing at 7 o'clock p. m. A good programme has been arranged for the occasion and everybody is invited. A collection will be taken for the Baptist Foreign Missionary, so be prepared.

HAPPENINGS AT ORRVILLE.

ORRVILLE, June 10 —Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fiscus have returned after a several days' visit in Pennsylvania...Orrville will not celebrate the Fourth of July as was intended...Frank Amann, who was badly hurt on Thursday by being thrown out of a wagon and a gasoline stove falling on him, is all right again, although at the time he was unconscious for some time...Miss Ida Kosier, of Dalton, is visiting with friends and relatives...S. N. Coe, of this place, is announced as a candidate for probate judge...The Orrville band has been engaged to play for Millersburg people on the Fourth...Andrew McGiffen, V. W. Ault and G. C. Steiner, who own large farms northeast of here, have leased them to some coal men as there are good prospects for the black diamond to be found in paying quantities...H M. Bechtel and H. M. Shannon are at Dunkirk, O., where they are constructing a water-works plant for that place and they have a number of mechanics from here with them also...J. M. McDowell, the popular machine agent of this place, and who sold nine of the celebrated roller and ball bearing Deering machines in three days, will be at Yost's barn on Saturday evening, which is on the Richville road near Massillon, and will give one of his famous medleys at the entertainment which is to be held there.

CARPENTER INJURED.

STANWOOD, June 10.—Michael Sovereign, a carpenter, fell from a ladder on which he was standing, while doing some work at Dr. Halderbaum's residence, yesterday, and sustained painful but not serious injuries.

HIS NECK WAS BROKEN.

CANAL DOVER, June 8.—Yesterday a party of telephone linemen, while out driving with a party of New Philadelphia women, allowed one of the women, who were all somewhat under the influence of liquor, to attempt to ride one of the horses. Falling off, she was struck by one of the horse's feet and rendered insensible. Supposing she was badly hurt the driver started the team at a gallop for medical assistance, and while going down a dangerous hill, just south of here, the wagon was wrecked. Frank Daly, of Wheeling, was killed, his neck being broken against a fence. One other man had his arm broken and one of the women was seriously hurt.

WILL HAVE POTATOES.

EAST GREENVILLE, June 8 —Jesse Waisner, Benjamin Walters and David Edwards, three unsophisticated lads of this place, spent a week or two poring over dime novels and then wanted to go west. They went to Massillon on Memorial day, shook all their friends in that place by the hand and announced their intention to spend the remainder of their days in Cripple Creek. The next week they spent hoeing potatoes, and their parents and relatives say they will continue at this honest but unromantic pastime until the effect of the pernicious literature has been entirely removed. As the boys grow older and the sun warmer, the boys begin to see the error of their way and say now that they never had any intention of going west—that it was all a joke; but the potatoes will be hoed just the same

CRYSTAL SPRING NEWS

CRYSTAL SPRING, June 8.—About twenty-five men, women and children came up from Massillon Sunday on the raging canal in Pahlau's yacht and held a picnic at Muskalonge near Pauls station. Ice cream, lager beer and lemonade were served and indulged in quite frequently. They all returned home happy, feeling that the day was well spent..Miss Carrie Meiner, of Massillon, spent Sunday with her parents at Forty Corners... Will Holtzbach, our barber, while driving a spirited horse in Canton Sunday it became frightened at a street car, and ran away throwing the barber out and slightly injured him.

Henry Pahlau is doing a rushing business at Point Look Out. Several loads of lumber from Canal Fulton passed here last week for the above place, to build a dance platform with...William Leonard (alias Basht) while riding his wheel, one day last week, in Massillon, in some unaccountable way came in contact with a street car and wrecked his wheel, but Mr. Leonard escaped without a single scratch.

FROM THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

STANWOOD, June.—The new church at this place is nearing completion and will be dedicated June 21.

John Poorman, one of the best known farmers in this vicinity, is seriously ill and his recovery seems improbable.

Albert Shilling noticed two other wheelmen slightly in advance of him Sunday afternoon, and as they were descending a steep hill undertook to pass them. He succeeded in doing so, and then something happened. When he became hunself again a score or more of cuts and bruises and a demolished wheel told the painful story of his fall.

NORTH LAWRENCE LETTER.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 8.—Our town is again supplied with a physician. Dr. B. C. Pilkey, of New York state, is now located here and he will be glad to serve all who may be in need of his services... A new cattle yard has been built by the Ft Wayne railroad. This will give much needed room to our shippers of stock...The excursion to Silver Lake managed by the Good Templars of this village on the 17th inst. promises to be well patronized...The Missionary ladies of the U. B church will serve supper in the K. of P. rooms on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., for the benefit of the parsonage. Ice cream will be served by the Gleaners' Band. Tickets for supper, 10c...The youngest child of Robert Cardwell was buried last Saturday, Rev. Barron, of Dalton, officiating...The Prohibition party split over the money question at the national convention in Pittsburg. That faction opposed to the single issue of prohibition have organized a new party, known as the National party

LETTER FROM JUSTUS

JUSTUS, June 9.—The festival held at Pigeon Run on Saturday evening, was very well attended. The proceeds are for the benefit of the C. E. society of that place...Ada Wearstler spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs George Walters, of Pigeon Run...Charlie Boughman and sisters, Nora and Nettie, spent Sunday with Miss Carrie Eberly, of near Smoketown...Emanuel and Andy Kipfer are still engaged in clearing timber on the farms of Messrs. Boughman and Klingle...The marriage of one of our highly esteemed young ladies is soon expected.

A CHILD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 9 —Mrs. Meradia and her three-year old daughter, of Pennsylvania, are visiting Lotwig Evans and family. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Meradia's little child went upstairs and rummaged about until she found a box of "Rough on Rats." Thinking that it was an article of food she proceeded to make a meal of it and was thus engaged when her mother found her. A physician was called in immediately and the child has now entirely recovered.

L. P. OHLIGER, A SOLID MAN.

WOOSTER, O., June 9 —Eight of the Wayne county delegation to the State Democratic convention will be for silver. The silver men are John Weimer, Allen Greeley, D. C. Cook, J. W Cutter, Sol Johnson, E. P. Schafter, Daniel Lehman, Aquilla Wiley. The ninth delegate is Revenue Collector Ohliger, who was elected from Plain township, and not from his own ward. Other delegates have made a protest against the committee issuing a certificate to him, as he is a gold bug.

IT WAS A GOOD GAME.

NEWMAN, June 9.—People came from miles around, Sunday, to see the game of base ball between the employes of the Massillon Stone & Fire Brick Company and the Corner Browns, at the latter's grounds near this place. After a hard fought battle the Brown's won, the score being 6 to 4. Charles Clark and David Jones, were the battery for the brick yard team.

DEATH AT ORRVILLE.

ORRVILLE, O , June 9 —A gloom overhangs the village of Orrville on account of the death of Miss Victoria Seas, the oldest daughter of J. F. Seas and sister of Postmaster Proctor E. Seas, which occurred Sunday evening. Miss Seas was 23 years old and had been a sufferer from consumption for the past year.

NORTH LAWRENCE NOTES.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 11.—Moses Mullin, of Topeka, Kan., is visiting this week at the pleasant home of Philip Shaffer...J. W. Schuckers is putting up poles for his telephone line from his residence to North Lawrence. It will connect with the Bell line here...The ladies of the U. B. church will serve supper in the K. of P. hall on Saturday evening and afternoon of the 13th inst., for the nominal sum of ten cents...The Band of Gleaners will serve ice cream at the popular price at the same time and place... Remember the picnic in Hershey's grove on the 13th. A good time is anticipated. ...School closes in Dist. No. 3 on Friday, 19th inst.

THE NEWS OF BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR, June 10 —Last Sabbath the G. A. R. Post of Bolivar went to Strausburg to assist the comrades at that place in decorating the graves of soldiers buried there. The number of people present exceeded that of any previous year Immediately after dinner the procession formed at the school house with the Bolivar Cornet band in the lead, gun squad next under charge of Capt. Unselt, next came the Post and visiting soldiers followed by the Sabbath school children of Strausburg with flowers and flags. After these came the local Lodge K. of P. followed by the citizens. The procession then marched to the cemetery a short distance from the village and proceeded to decorate the graves, after which we listened to a stirring speech by Dr. Peters, of Royersville. Dr. Black, of Bolivar, made a short address.

The Bolivar Band marched to the square after the exercises and rendered some fine selections, which were highly appreciated. Coming home they encountered a heavy rain storm which wet them thoroughly, although it failed to make them regret that they had been there.

C. E. Smith has been on the sick list for a few days, but will be able to go to work soon.

Heavy rains have done considerable damage to the roads in the south end of the township. Several fills had just been completed before Friday's rain and in consequence will have to be done over.

The Jr. O. U. A. M., of this place, will hold a lawn fete on Saturday evening, June 13, in the high school grove. All the delicacies of the season will be served, also good music will be in attendance.

Children's Day will be observed at the M. E church on Sabbath next. The little folks are making great preparations, so that we may expect an enjoyable time.

Capt. Lenhart is having the sidewalk in front of his place of business raised and laid with flagging.

A. G. Endris has moved his shoe shop on part of Capt. Lenhart's business lot.

Sam Young purchased the John Baker barn and had it moved on his lot.

D. M. Lash spent Sunday at home. He is employed in the Canton Novelty Works and is absent from town during the week

Since the recent rains the grass crop is making a fine showing. The grass was rather short and fears were enterrained that we would have a scant hay crop

Vail Hawk has secured a job on the bridge gang and commenced work on Monday.

BASE BALL AND OTHER NEWS.

EAST GREENVILLE, June 11 —The Dalton base ball club came to town Saturday afternoon and defeated the local team by a score of 10 to 1. The grounds were in bad condition after the rain and it was difficult to play good ball. Our boys promise to even matters next Saturday, and if they should fail Rally Jones says he and his team will take the field against the Dalton lads and win back lost laurels...The ice cream festival held by the Union church Saturday night was a glittering success in every respect... The Children's Day exercises will take place next Sunday night at the M. E church. A very good programme is being prepared and a good time is promised to all who may attend...John Evans, the Justus barber, and his friend, E Shetler, made a short visit in our village last Sunday night...Harry Hershey was home spending Sunday with his parents and friends in this village...The Anderson mine is the only mine in our vicinity that is working every day at present.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LUTHERAN CONVENTION

[From Tuesday's Daily.]

The convention season is upon us. A Lutheran body is to convene in our city, at St Paul's church, at 9 a. m. tomorrow. Delegates are arriving and are being assigned their quarters. The Lutheran church is greater in point of numbers than she usually receives credit for, numbering 53,000,000 adherents in all parts of the world, and in the United States numbering about 1,500,000. Under the name Lutheran or Evangelical Lutheran all such churches are embraced as hold that system of doctrine confessed in the Augsburg Confession of A. D. 1530. While the name Evangelical defines her character, the name Lutheran draws the line which defines her position as over against other churches who are Evangelical. On account of the diversity of languages in which her people worship and national and other distinctions, she does not present that united front in this country which she might under other circumstances, but is divided into various synods which often overlap each other territorially. There are several general bodies in the United States, such as the General Synod, the General Council, the Synodical Conference and the United Synod of the South.

The body meeting here is one of ten district synods making up the Joint Synod of Ohio and Adjacent States, which is an independent body. Formed in Ohio in 1818, before the days of railroads, because the few ministers then in Ohio could not attend conventions in the East, this body has never connected itself with any of the general bodies, but has itself taken the proportions of a general body, numbering about 425 pastors, 580 congregations and 85,000 communicants, which means about 425,000 souls. and in territory spreading from ocean to ocean. The Eastern District, which meets here, is bounded on the west by the Ohio canal, and embraces the St. Paul's church, while it would not embrace Faith church, on the West Side, even though it were German. Faith church belongs to the first English district, which overlaps the Eastern and other German districts

The Rev. Prof. C. H. Schuette, president of the Joint Synod, will attend the district meeting ex-officio. The Rev. H. J. Schuh, of Allegheny, Pa., is the president of the Eastern District The official language is German. The synod which will be opened tomorrow with divine service, and the synodical sermon, will be in session for a week. About fifty delegates have announced their coming They are being entertained by the members of St. Paul's The morning sessions usually are taken up with doctrinal discussions, and the afternoons with business matters.

The Eastern district of the Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio was opened in St. Paul's church this morning, at 9 o'clock, with divine service. Prof. O. Pueguer, as a prelude, rendered Sullivan's "Love Not the World," as a cornet solo, accompanied on the organ by Mr. W. A. Trapp. The full liturgical responsive service being sung, the Rev. President H. J. Schuh, of Allegheny, Pa., delivered the synodical sermon on Acts 15:1-39. He spoke feelingly of the year that had passed over us, and for what purpose synod was assembled. His theme, as stated, was the first church convention at Jerusalem, as a type of what every synod should be. First—In the purpose it had in view; second—in the spirit that animated it. He recounted the experience of the early church; how the devil had tried to suppress it by force, but failing in this, resorted to sowing dissension and sowing the seeds of false doctrine.

The first synod assembled to discuss and set the church right in doctrine. Such must also be one of the reasons for which we need to assemble, when one recalls the many sects that spring up like mushrooms on all sides of us. Another purpose of the first synod, was to restore peace and remove discord which would eventually have consumed the church, and surely there is occasion to restore peace and harmony, for troubles must arise where error and truth meet.

A third purpose of the assembly was to hear and consider missionary reports. That is a subject that should interest us—the extension of God's kingdom on earth But the first synod ought to be a model for one day also. In the spirit which animated it. It is said of the apostles that there was no small dissension and disputation. Is that a something we should copy? That depends on what occasion the dispute of the truth was at stake, and when they said how false doctrines would eventually make Christ's work in vain, they fought for the truth. Rather an honest battle for the truth, than a peace which is secured at the price of the sacrifice of Christ's kingdom. This too, is seen as the spirit of the first synod. They did not settle doctrinal differences by a majority vote, but they asked, what say the prophets? And when God's word spoke, that settled it. This spirit should be ours; unconditional, implicit and explicit obedience to God's word. One man who stands on the word of God, is a majority. Another trait in the spirit of the early church was the hospitality and love they cultivated, and the honor in which they preferred one another. Here is room for improvement in our day. In that early synod there were not many resolutions made—only one motion is recorded, but as it was passed it pleased all, and pleased the Holy Ghost, and it was not only a paper resolution, but one that was carried out—all submitting and agreeing.

That early synod was orderly, though there were false teachers there. They had an opportunity to speak and were heard—only one man at a time had the floor. There were no long addresses, no vain tiresome repetitions. Everything was done decently and in order. Every person, no matter how humble had an opportunity to speak. There were no hasty motions passed which would not stand the test of time and practice.

The Rev. Schuh is a clear headed, clear-voiced and withal an eloquent speaker, and his every word was heard with wrapt attention. After the sermon the synod was formally organized, the president then read his annual report or message. At this point the morning session was adjourned.

Delegates are still arriving. Quite a number are yet expected

Election of officers and appointing of the various committees will occupy this afternoon's session. The morning sessions will be held from 8 to 11 o'clock and the afternoon sessions from 1:30 to 4:30. A general invitation has been extended to all to attend the sessions

The House Still in Session.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—[By Associated Press]—The House still continues in Saturday's session. It is thought that it will not be able to adjourn before Thursday. A large number of unimportant bills were passed under a suspension of the rules. The House has passed a bill appropriating $200,000 for a government exhibit at Omaha in 1898.

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THERE'S A BIG DIFFERENCE.....

Between cheap clothing and clothing cheap. The former is false economy—the latter true. I don't forget there's as much evil in paying too little as too much. The motto of some stores is, "Not how cheap, but how good." The motto of some others is, "Not how good, but how cheap." Our motto is, "Good and Cheap." Are you with us? By the way, we are going to close out our entire spring and summer stock this month, if low prices will do it.

C. M. WHITMAN, MASSILLON.

One-Price Clothier and Outfitter.

straw.... ---hats

Are You Building Hopes....

Upon the possibility of making last summer's straw hat see you through? Our Straw Hats were never better or cheaper than they are now. If you want a jaunty yacht or sailor attend our Great June Sale. We have a few sizes of Knox fine straws left.

SPANGLER & CO., 4 East Main Street.

25c buys one of those Adjustable Crash or Linen Bows.
50c buys Men's or Boys' One-Piece Bathing Suit.
98c buys Men's Soft Negligee Outing Shirt, $1.50 value.

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GEMS OF QUICK WIT.

HAPPY ANSWERS WORTHY OF A PLACE IN LITERATURE.

Old Witticisms Which Are as Good Today as When They Were First Put Forth. Law Courts and Prisoners Furnish a Goodly Share.

Mr. Samuel Weller's memorable evidence at a certain breach of promise trial is probably a "record" for the greatest number of happy answers in the shortest time, but there are authenticated instances of actual utterances which certainly rival them in brilliance and appropriateness. The law courts, as may be imagined, furnish their full quota, but many are, perforce, unappreciable by those unacquainted with the technicalities or the "argot" of the forum. Still, Lamb's chaffing description of a friend's maiden brief as the "first great cause least understood" is incomprehensible enough, as is the quiet, acquiescent "That is so, my lord," of the barrister to whom an irate judge had just observed, "I can't give you brains, Mr. So-and-so." "I, myself, have two small manors, my lord," said a very ill bred, pompous counsel, to illustrate a question of property law. "We all know that, Mr. Kewsey," observed the judge with suave courtesy, and a smile of delight ran round the assembled bar. "Look at me, sir, and attend to what I shall ask you," thundered a learned counsel whose unfortunate "homeliness" of feature had gained him the sobriquet of the Veiled Prophet. "This is an English court," rejoined the witness quietly, "and you have no right to impose torture before putting the question."

Prisoners, too, have a fair proportion of "happy answers" credited to them. Of these perhaps the best known are that of a man who, when asked if he pleaded "guilty or not guilty," replied that he couldn't say till he had heard the evidence, and the naive response of the prisoner to the usual question before the sentence, "Have you anything to say, prisoner, before sentence is pronounced upon you?" "It's very kind of your honor, and if it's quite agreeable to the court I should like to say 'Good evening.'" On one occasion counsel in a certain drainage case submitted that the plaintiffs, the Sewage Localization company, had "no 'locus standi' in this court." "Heaven forbid!" was the fervent ejaculation of the learned judge. Something akin to this was the answer of the judge when complaint was made that a luckless process server had been compelled to swallow the writ he had endeavored to serve. "I hope," said his lordship gravely, "that the writ was not made returnable in this court."

The "happy answers," owing their point to Biblical or ecclesiastical allusions, are still more numerous, but in many cases are somewhat too audacious for print. "He is a regular St. Paul" was the final eulogy made by an enthusiastic friend of a certain needy clergyman whose chronic impecuniosity had brought him into painfully frequent familiarity with the various processes of the law for the recovery of debts. "Yes," said the bishop, whose assistance was being solicited, "quite so. I see—'in prisons oft!'" The pardonable but injudicious enthusiasm of some clergymen over their musical services has given rise to many smart sayings, which are, at any rate, "ben trovato." None, perhaps, is better than the familiar one of the exasperated visitor who, after being made to listen in torment to Gregorian chants cruelly murdered, was told that according to tradition those chants owed their origin to King David himself. The visitor, rendered reckless by his misery, retorted that he had often wondered why Saul threw that javelin at the royal psalmist, but he quite understood it now.

A careworn divine is reported to have said in reply to the ecstatic declaration of an intending Benedict that "nothing in the world beats a good wife," "Oh, yes, a bad husband often does, and—'vice versa!'" One would like to have known the schoolgirl who, in reply to her brother's jeers and inquiry, "Why girls should be always kissing each other and men not?" said that, of course, it was because girls had nothing better to kiss and men had—but perhaps she studied the question too deeply and developed into the fair cynic who, after a season or two of conquests, gave it as her opinion that men were like colds, very easy to catch and very hard to get rid of. Few better things are recorded than the answer of Beaconsfield to the question how he felt after the change from the stormy scenes of the commons to the serene atmosphere of the lords. "Feel!" answered the statesman. "I feel as though I were dead and buried," and then, noticing for the first time that his questioner was a peer, he added, with a charming smile and bow, "and among the blessed spirits of the great and good." This adroit recovery from an unfortunate slip recalls the familiar story of the prince regent and the officer of marines. In those brave old days of free drinking the empty bottles which gathered apace were styled "marines," for what reason it is hard to say. The prince called to a servant and bade him "clear away those marines." An officer of that distinguished corps who was present resented the observation as being—to adopt the phraseology of Mr. Weller's mottle faced friend—"personal to the cloth," and requested an explanation. "My dear colonel," said his royal highness, with winning courtesy, "I called them marines because, like your fellows, they've done their duty and are ready to do it again." The apt replies in the language of compliment claim a literature of their own, but one must serve "pour indiquer les autres." "We shall never forget you," said a queen of society to one of her subjects who was making his adieus. "Your ladyship has now given me the only inducement not to return."—London Standard.

WOMAN AND WAGES.

A Lament From W. R. Dunlap on Existing Conditions.

We complain that our labor market is overstocked. From all over the country comes the cry, "too many following our business," and many in a wild attempt to find employment drift from one occupation to another, until they become trifling and inefficient.

After leaving school a young man will perhaps ambush his prospects by an attempt at law; but failing to set the world on fire by his brilliant genius, or to succeed in being elected to congress, or to win everlasting and undying fame in a collection agency, he woos the fickle goddess by offering himself a willing sacrifice on the altar of education. By retrospecting his studies sufficient to attain the requisite sixty-five per cent average, he is provided with a one year certificate. For a while he feeds his ambition with dreams of distinction, wherein he sees stately colleges and universities with himself as president or professor, strolling down the campus walk with dignified grandeur, carrying a cane which he swings at right angles with the plane of his perambulation, while he meditates upon an equation involving abstract principles, and nods to the awe-stricken freshman or smirking sophomore; "but a change comes o'er the spirit of my dream." He secures a place as clerk in a country store—incidentally assisting in the barnyard at milking time. On quiet afternoons, as the sun slants in through the open door, he will amuse himself by watching the old house dog snapping at troublesome flies, or listens to the cooing of a turtle dove in an adjacent grove; at length, composing himself on the counter, with a lot of 4c. prints under his head and a copy of The Valley Blatter drawn over his face, he fans the smouldering embers of his ambition by visions of success in commercial life

He pictures himself a mighty merchant; toe hum of the flies around the sugar barrel, and the thumping on the floor by the old dog scratching himself, he mistakes for the hum of a busy city and the rattle of trucks in the hands of his workmen as they pass and repass with merchandise Fancy after fancy chasing through his brain like satanic brownies at hide and seek, until his measured breathing develops into a decided snore. He returns to a realization of his sorrows upon the entrance of a customer—perhaps a little barefooted girl in a big sun-bonnet, who informs him that "Ma wants a spool of cotton forty white." In a short time he is informed by his employer that "Hannah Thurston's school is out and she will tend the store."

He drifts rapidly from one thing to another until his most regular employment is ditching or cleaning out sewer traps.

A young man joyfully lays aside his school books and enters an apprenticeship in a great machine shop, faithfully bears the burdens of his trade education, patiently receiving the severe reproofs of the foreman for broken drills, spoiled work, or for allowing his lathe feed to run out with the tool into the chuck, until he finally becomes a journeyman.

His ambition leads him to contemplate the ownership of a great work, when, with his feet cocked up in the window of his office, he views with satisfaction, the dense black smoke curling lazily upwards from a dozen tall chimneys, while on his desk is a great pile of contracts for work, with blue prints attached.

But he finds that his wages are too small so he quits and buys a first class ticket to other manufacturing towns, where he secures a few temporary jobs at 18 cents an hour, three quarter time. He now finds it necessary to travel by the hobo express and rather than become a tramp *de facto* he undertakes a job at house painting; at the close of the season he is able, probably, to procure tools enough for a kit to mend umbrellas; but he discovers that umbrellas can be bought cheaper than the cost of repairing. If his habits have not become too migratory, he, too, finds his most regular employment at ditching or cleaning out sewer traps.

An employer will say: "I am very sorry, but I cannot give you employment although this is a non union shop. Why we get girls to make all our cigars at the stog e rate and I have a number waiting for work."

Another: "My dear sir, I cannot employ you. We get girls to keep books and index all our accounts for twenty dollars a month, and I have a dozen applications for such positions."

Thus we find it in almost all kinds of vocations that are not barred by physical considerations.

Girls will scornfully refuse to do housework at three dollars a week and will accept one dollar and fifty cents in a canning factory or two dollars in a hosiery.

There can be no just reason why women should not be allowed to work and do pretty much as they please;—I presume they will do that any way. But can they claim equality with man so long as they continue to work at less wages than he would accept?

The question is one of justice enveloping the happiness and prosperity of all. The adoption of woman suffrage will not remedy the wrong any more than it will prevent the use of intoxicating liquors, or the picking of a pocket. Possibly if we would stop foreign immigration for twenty five or thirty years our necessities might enable us to employ our men and surplus women without interfering with comfortable housekeeping.

Every woman who engages in work at a lower rate of wages than that man would have received, increases the necessity for her to abor, and aids in perpetuating the ruinous system.

It one-half the efforts now being made to attain woman suffrage, which, alas, when gained may prove but the fruit of ashes, were directed to the remedy of this incomparably great wrong the remedy would be complete.

I am now an old man; the snows and cinders of many years have passed over my head. When a recollection of the many struggles I have had in trying to succeed, rises up before me and like Hamlet's ghost will not down, I, too, grow melancholy like the Dane. I failed as a lawyer, pedagogue, clerk, blacksmith, machinist, glassblower, cigarmaker, coaldigger, printer, carpenter, shoemaker, jeweler, harnessmaker, house painter, piano tuner, iron roller, bookkeeper, umbrella mender, corn-cure peddler, and I am weary of the manifold sorrows I have to bear.

My pathway is strewn with rose bushes, tin cans and such evidences of wealth and now as I find myself with one foot in the grave (buried since before the war) I can but give way to bitter regrets. Why was I not taught the millinery business? My sisters could have instructed me in embroidery; I could have also learned home laundry. Oh, why was I not apprenticed to a matron of an orphan asylum? I am now to old to do plain sewing.

W. R. DUNLAP.

Massillon, June 1, 1899.

After meals you should have simply a feeling of comfort and satisfaction You should not feel any special indications that digestion is going. If you do, you have indigestion, which means not-digestion. This may be the beginning of so many dangerous diseases that it is best to take it in hand at once and treat it with Shaker Digestive Cordial. For you know that indigestion makes poison, which causes pain and sickness. And that Shaker Digestive Cordial helps digestion and cures indigestion. Shaker Digestive Cordial does this by providing the digestive materials in which the sick stomach is wanting It also tones up and strengthens the digestive organs and makes them perfectly healthy. This is the rationale of its method of cure, as the doctors would say. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

Only One Line That Does It.

There is now only one line operating through double daily service from Missouri river points to California, and that line is the Union Pacific.

The Overland Limited is the fastest train in the West, and its equipment of free reclining chair cars, buffet smoking and library cars, Pullman dining and sleeping cars is unsurpassed.

No other line offers equal facilities for California travel. For further particulars send for advertising matter of the Union Pacific, the original overland route. James D. Welsh, General Agent, Room 35, Carew Building, Cincinnati.

Southern California.

To any person desiring information regarding southern California, a beautifully illustrated booklet descaiptive of the fairest portion of this semi-tropic region will be mailed free. Address: Observer, Ontario, Cal.

St. Louis Excursions for Republican National Convention.

June 12, 13, 14 and 15, via Pennsylvania Lines; good returning until June 21st. Rates and time of train may be obtained of Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agents.

Democratic National Convention Excursions to Chicago.

Tickets to Chicago will be sold at reduced rates via Pennsylvania Lines July 3, 4, 5 and 6; good returning until July 12th; details may be obtained by applying to Ticket Agent of Pennsylvania Lines.

Young mothers dread the summer months on account of the great mortality among children caused by bowel trouble Perfect safety may be assured those who keep on hand DeWitt's Colic & Cholera cure, and administer it promptly. For cramps, bilious colic, dysentery and diarrhoea, it affords instant relief. Z T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Now is the time to subscribe.

The Bicycle Girl

Or Man—will find—that the—

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

Is their friend as an external remedy for Pains, Sprains, Cuts, Scratches and Bruises and all like accidental ailments.

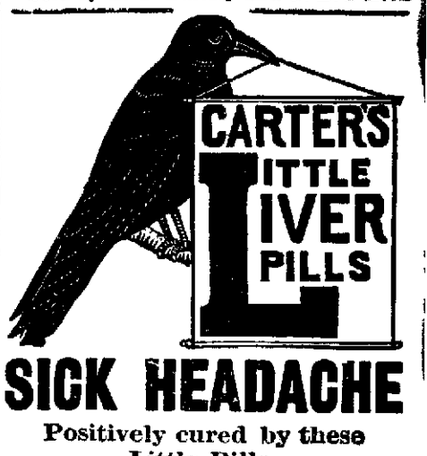
CARRY A BOTTLE ALONG.

You'll find it of particular use when Gripes, Pains in the Stomach come on—nothing better for Cramps or Cholera Morbus.

50c size holds twice as much as the 25c size.

HERB MEDICINE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Hotel Victory, Put-In-Bay, Lake Erie.

The largest and most magnificent summer hotel in the United States will be opened Saturday, June 20th, 1896, at popular prices and under a most liberal and up-to-date management. Put-In-Bay Island with Hotel Victory finished according to original plans, will be the most charming place to spend the summer season on the American continent. For particulars address M. G. Carrell, C., L. & W. G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists

A FORCED SALE

of Men's, Boys' and Children's

FINE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHINGS

FOR READY CASH.

You all know what it means to be forced to sell out. We're in that shape. At no time in the life of this store, have we been so overstocked. Sooner or later the surplus stock must be unloaded, no matter what the sacrifice be. We propose to get rid of it now, at once. We only take into consideration the fact that everybody concerned wants their share of what is due them as quickly as possible, and as there remains but 17 more business days and our season is over—it is imperatively necessary, before that time to convert the greater part of this immense stock into cash. We can't put it off any longer. The selling must be quick and sharp. The goods must be sold. It's compulsion, not a matter of choice. A colossal and unprecedented sale of Seasonable Merchandise

Will Open SATURDAY, JUNE 13, and must close on FRIDAY, JULY 3rd, 1896

We have concluded that 'twas better to take a big, quick loss at once in preference to carrying the goods to another season and incurring more expense. **DANGER!! DANGER!!!** We didn't observe the danger signal—we ran plumb into it; hence this merciless massacre of prices. A complete collapse of values. A sale that will sink into insignificance any offer ever made. We are terribly overstocked and must unload, Regardless of Cost, Actual Value, or Positive Loss.

Witness the Price Destruction. When we say we do it, we do it. See if we don't.

If You've a Glimmer of Respect for the Mighty Dollar, Invest It Here.

Boys' Suits, Ages 11 to 19	Regular wholesale price, 4.75	Regular retail price 6.00	Forced Sale Price 3.25
Childs' Two Piece Suits	Regular wholesale price 1.35	Regular retail price 1.75	Forced Sale Price 1.00
Boys' Suits Ages 11 to 19	Regular wholesale price 7.00	Regular retail price 8.50	Forced Sale Price 4.25

50 doz. Suspenders, worth 20c, now . . . 9c

38 doz. Fine Neckwear, 50 and 75c qualities, now. 23c

Night Shirts, worth $1.00, now 69c

Sox, worth 7 and 10c, now. 4c

Handkerchiefs, white or colored, worth 10c, now . . 5c

Here's Where Dollars Become Elastic--See 'Em Stretch.

MEN'S SUITS.	Regular wholesale price 4.25	Regular retail price . . . 5.50	Forced Sale Price 2.75
MEN'S SUITS.	Regular wholesale price 6.50	Regular retail price 8.00	Forced Sale Price 4.00
MEN'S SUITS.	Regular wholesale price . . 11.00	Regular retail price . . . 13.00	Forced Sale Price 7.00
MEN'S SUITS.	Regular wholesale price 15.00	Regular retail price . . . 18.00	Forced Sale Price 10.00

Men's Stiff or Soft hats, 1.50 and 2.00 values. 1.00

Men's Straw Hats, 75c and 1.00 values 48

Boys' Straw Hats, 35c and 50c values. 23

Boys' Caps, 50c and 75c values. 23

We Abandon All Profit to the Purcahser During this Sale.

MEN'S PANTS	Regular wholesal price 1.33	Regular retail price 1.50	Forced Sale Price .75
MEN'S PANTS	Regular wholesale price . 1.87	Regular retail price 2.25	Forced Sale Price 1.25
MEN'S PANTS	Regular wholesale price 3.25	Regular retail price 4.00	Forced Sale Price 2.25

Colored Shirts, laundered 45

White Shirts, unlaundered, 3 for 1.00
Actually worth 50c each.

Regular 1.00 Sweaters go for 50

Regular 50c Sweaters go for. 25

Soft Shirts, 50c and 75c values. 39

Hammocks, the best in the world, for. 1.00

$5.00 Trunks, in this sale for. 3.00

This will be the most startling sale of **Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings** of the age. Disagreeable as the loss is to us, there is no alternative. But we must be mercenary. It's beyond our power to give you credit. Nothing can leave the store, under any circumstances, unless it has been paid for. No goods sent on approval, but your money back for the asking. We will make no exceptions, rich or poor—we cannot give you credit. We must have the money.

C. M. WHITMAN,

18 SOUTH ERIE STREET, MASSILLON, O.

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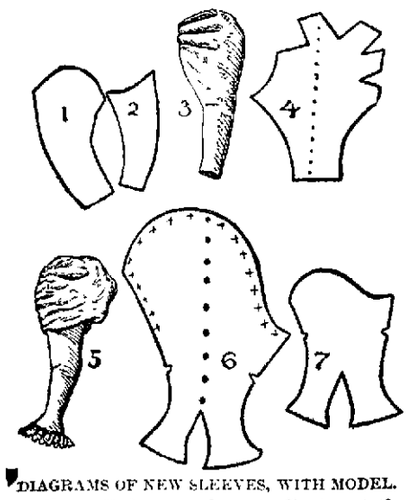
THE REFORM SLEEVE.

IT HAS COME AT LAST AND WILL BE WELCOME.

Diagrams Showing How to Rearrange Old Sleeves or Make New Ones—Olive Harper Is Somewhat Technical, but She Gives Valuable Information.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 1.—We are on the eve of a radical change in sleeves, and, in fact, it has already begun. Some of the newest of the imported gowns show the "reform sleeve," as they call it. The new sleeves lack the luxurious volume of those we have been wearing, and at the present moment they are not pleasing. Still what must be will be, and we should make the best of it. I show here four of the newest sleeves and give diagrams by which every one can rearrange her own or make new ones. The main object is to have all the lower portion fit the arm closely, with



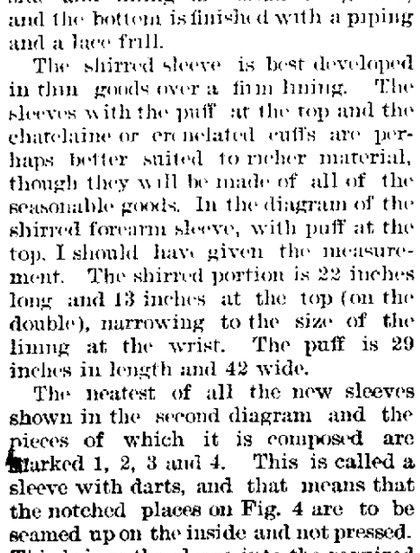
DIAGRAMS OF NEW SLEEVES, WITH MODEL.

small puffed or gathered effects at the top. The thin goods are often gathered over the lower part, forming a wrinkled effect, and this style is called the Bernhardt. It requires five pieces—viz, the two fitted linings and the two outside pieces, which are to be sewed together and shirred to fit the lower part of the lining, the notches near the top signifying where they are to be placed. They are sewed in with the seams. The outside portion, however, by making it a little wider, may be shirred and not cut down the outside seam. Some prefer it one way and some another. The puff marked 4 on the first diagram is to be cut on the straight, the dotted line showing the fold, and gathered and sewed to the upper edge of the shirred portion, and then turned upward and gathered to the upper part of the lining. The sleeve, when finished, should resemble Fig. 5.

The new plan of having the sleeve flare at the bottom is very pretty and admits of much fine work as a finish. Lace is also added to give it lightness and grace. This sleeve is cut in two pieces only, the lining and the outside. The lining is marked 6 and the outside 8, the crosses showing where the gathers begin on 8 and the dots showing the fold of the goods. The sleeve is to be 37 inches from the points to the top and 20 wide. The puff is made to stand out straight rather than high. The outside and lining are seamed together, and the bottom is finished with a piping and a lace frill.

The shirred sleeve is best developed in thin goods over a firm lining. The sleeves with the puff at the top and the charelaine or crenelated cuffs are perhaps better suited to richer material, though they will be made of all of the seasonable goods. In the diagram of the shirred forearm sleeve, with puff at the top, I should have given the measurement. The shirred portion is 22 inches long and 13 inches at the top (on the double), narrowing to the size of the lining at the wrist. The puff is 29 inches in length and 42 wide.

The neatest of all the new sleeves shown in the second diagram and the pieces of which it is composed are marked 1, 2, 3 and 4. This is called a sleeve with darts, and that means that the notched places on Fig. 4 are to be seamed up on the inside and not pressed. This brings the sleeve into the required dimensions without gathers and throws the fullness straight out. There are four notches, and these form as many apparent plaits. This sleeve measures 31 or 32 inches from bottom to top. If it is desired to bring a point at the wrist, allowance must be made for the additional length. The lining is supposed to fit the arm comfortably. The outer seam of the lining is to be sewed, and then the inside and outside of the material are to be snugly basted together and sewed.



DIAGRAMS OF NEW SLEEVES, WITH MODEL.

A rather more elaborate sleeve is brought out after the diagram with Figs. 5, 6, 7. The entire sleeve is cut in two pieces, the lining and the upper. The lining fits rather snugly and is slashed at the bottom, so that when the seam is taken in it gives a flare over the wrist, which may be finished off plainly with piping, as it is in the finished sleeve, Fig. 5, or it may have slashes cut in each center, and this gives the crenelated effect so much liked. In both plain and crenelated there should be a finish of lace at the bottom. To make this sleeve the lining and outside should be basted together so that the notches come exactly even. Then the slashed seam should be sewed, outside and lining together. The gathers should be taken in beginning from the crosses marked on Fig. 6, as some of the gathers are along down the outside of the back seam. The rest, being gathered all around, is basted to the lining in such a way that the greater part of the gathers come from the sides, though the top should not be left too "skimpy." The fullness should fall across the shoulder somewhat like a puff. The fold of the goods should come exactly where the dotted line is placed. The width of the outside is 20 inches and length is 42 to the top of the slope. So it seems that after all we can manage to get quite a lot of stuff into the sleeves if we want to.

There is another sleeve in good demand. It has a series of wrinkles half way down the arm from the top and gathered at the shoulder. This has the outside cut in fan shape, 38 inches long and as wide in the widest part at the top. The sides are sloped and conform to the shape of the lining. It is slashed into four crenelated points at the wrist and finished off with lace.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

No Attributes of Mercy In Spanish Methods of Warfare.

[Special Correspondence.]

HAVANA, May 26.—The recent revolt of the volunteers against doing time on the much vaunted trocha accentuates the fact that Butcher Weyler is a prisoner in his own capital, unable to raise the siege and unwilling to acknowledge defeat. He has drawn a military line across the island and declared that the insurgents cannot cross it either from the eastward or westward. His predecessor drew a similar line, which he, too, boasted was impregnable, and the patriots walked through it whenever and wherever they pleased. And they will break through this last one with the same ease and address that they did the former. The only reason they have not already traversed the line between the province of Pinar del Rio and Havana province is that they have not chosen so to do. The situation suits them exactly, for by maintaining the trocha Weyler is keeping his best soldiers in a state of inaction and keeping them where they can do the least harm to the insurgents.

When General Gomez made his first famous raid into the western province of Pinar del Rio, he did so to secure a new base of supplies, as the landing of the Bermuda's cargo of arms and ammunition at Bahia Honda shortly after

AFTER THE SPANIARDS PASSED.

confirmed. Having secured arms for his hitherto unarmed soldiers and equipped them with modern appliances, Gomez then countermarched into the eastern provinces, where, with his back against the hills and mountains, he offered battle to the Spaniards whenever they would accept. This is the reason that all or nearly all the recent engagements have been in the east, for, after equipping his own command, the wily Gomez sent General Maceo into the west to do the same by his tatterdemalion forces. There he is awaiting the landing of another successful expedition, after which, doubtless, he will rejoin Gomez unless it should be considered more in accordance with strategic exigencies for him to remain. In fact, there is no reason why General Maceo should not stay where he is, for the province of Pinar del Rio is one of the richest in Cuba, and, aside from the favorable configuration of the surface, with its rugged hills and mountains, affording excellent ground for insurgent tactics, it possesses the best and least known harbors on the island.

It is a matter of wonder that the Spaniards have so long allowed the insurgents to land, with apparent impunity, so many expeditions on the coast of Cuba. If they had the warships they have been boasting about and the sailors spoiling for fight they have lately paraded on paper before the admiring eyes of Europe, why, in the name of Mars and Neptune, haven't they put a stop to the landing of arms, ammunition and supplies? One reason is that the island of Cuba is so well supplied with accessible and uninhabited ports that they haven't vessels enough to guard them all. Another is that they have not the vast armament which they have so boastingly asserted was ready at a minute's notice to sail across the seas and wipe our coast cities from the face of the earth.

In his rage and despair General Weyler has declared the captured filibusters to be pirates and has shown his disposition to make the next ones he captures incontinently walk the plank. It is not many years since the adjacent islands of the Bahamas were swarming with the same sort of pirates, sailing under the English flag and from English ports, intent upon penetrating the blockade of our southern harbors and furnishing supplies to the beleaguered rebels. Our vessels captured many of them, and they were sent to jail, where they could do no more mischief during the war, but it was never for a moment held that we had power to summarily dispose of them by shooting or hanging. That is the Spainish fashion, as was conclusively shown in the lamentable Virginius affair. One may see today in the environs of Santiago de Cuba the wall against which the brave sailors and adventurers were stood up and shot to death after the mockery of a trial and within a few hours of their capture.

O. A. FURBER.

THE CITY OF RELICS.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS THINGS TO BE SEEN IN CHARLESTON.

Ancient Furniture, Paintings and Jewels. Colonial Souvenirs—Old Books—Historic Places and Unique Edifices—Osceola's Grave, Etc.

[Special Correspondence.]

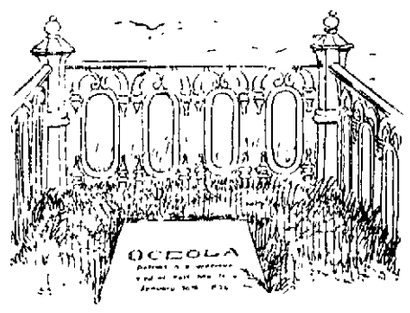
CHARLESTON, June 1. — Charleston may worthily be called the "City of Relics." Nowhere in America is preserved such an aggregation of venerable objects illustrative of the history of our country from its beginning as are to be found in public institutions, private homes and upon the streets and public squares. The very houses, with their old fashioned tiled roofs, gable ends sharply abutting on the highways, and wide, column lined galleries two and three stories high, whereon the occupants assemble to catch the southern and western winds, wear a grave, colonial aspect that only disappears when, entering the walled inclosures, you look around the great gardens radiant with tree and flower that typify the refinement, hospitality and culture that are to be found within.

You will find old furniture quaintly carved, for which professional dealers would give the weight in silver, old paintings and miniatures that are without price and jewels in antique settings that are treasured as the heirlooms of a long line of ancestry.

South Carolinians are essentially a sentimental people. They treasure those things that possess local color or have been associated with events in the past, and in late years it has become a commendable custom to assemble articles of this character in some public place where they may be viewed by the people and convey their lessons.

The other day a fine exhibition of relics of the Mexican war was made in the statehouse in Columbia, the contributors being relatives of members of the Palmetto regiment. By the way, only four of its members survive in the city of Charleston, and on Sunday the writer had the privilege of hearing from the lips of one of them a graphic description of the manner in which the Carolinians first planted their flag in the City of Mexico. Among the relics just referred to were the flag itself, a silver bridle belonging to Santa Anna, the Jackson vase willed many years ago to the survivors of the Palmetto regiment, swords and other souvenirs of officers, the pistol used by Jefferson Davis in the Mexican war when he was colonel of the famous Mississippi rifles and presented by him to General Wade Hampton; diaries, manuscripts, autographs of the distinguished soldiers of that time and many other equally interesting articles.

If the several societies known as Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the Confederacy —and they are rapidly increasing throughout the south as well as in the



OSCEOLA'S GRAVE.

north—attain no other practical object, they will have accomplished much in collecting their historic relics and preserving them in state or national museums for the benefit of coming generations.

In the matter of old books the bibliographer has only to resort to the famous Charleston library to find his heart's delight among volumes so ancient, rare and costly that a stranger not properly introduced is seldom permitted to inspect them except in the presence of an attendant. Here you will see the second folio edition of Shakespeare, first copies of some of the classic authors and curious specimens of early printing and binding. A volume of exceeding interest bears the following inscription: "This volume of Hogarth's works, purchased in London in 1784 from Hogarth's widow by the Hon. Henry Laurens and by him presented to Mr. Charles Fraser (1805), having become by inheritance the property of Dr. Henry Winthrop, was presented to this society and is now rebound at the expense of Hon. William Ashmead Courtenay, the original having fallen into decay."

The engravings are well preserved, comprising the series familiarly known as "The Rake's Progress," "Marriage a la Mode" and a large number of single works, underlined as follows: "Invented, painted and engraved by William Hogarth and published June 25, 1735." A picture of "Garrick In the Character of Richard III" bears the date of 1746, "Engraved by William Hogarth and C. Grignion." A portrait of Hogarth at his easel begins the volume.

Hours might be profitably spent by the student in merely reading the titles of the old books, the numerous autographic letters of Washington, Rutledge, Greene and other great men during and before the Revolution, and at any hour in the day you will find the reading and writing tables occupied by persons in search of information that nowhere else in the south has been so carefully preserved.

Charlestonians are not less proud of their old buildings than of their old books. In St. Michael's they have the church that was opened for worship in 1761. The bells and clock were brought from England in 1764 and the organ in 1768. The bells are travelers. When the British evacuated Charleston in 1782, they were shipped to England as part of the spoils of war. They were purchased in London, however, and sent back in the following year. During the late war they were shipped to Columbia for safety, but were so injured as to require reshipment to England, where the successors of the firm, by which they were originally made recast and returned them to their place in the ancient belfry. St. Michael's, with its adjoining graveyard and tablets inscribed with the names to which may be traced the beginning of many a family tree in South Carolina, is one of the most interesting of colonial relics in the city.

The French Protestant church stands on the site where the Huguenots erected their first edifice in 1740. It is said to be the only church in the United States which adheres strictly to the form of the Huguenot worship.

Still another ancient edifice is the exchange and custom house authorized in 1767. In 1781 it was used by the British, the cellars being turned into a prison. From one of the dungeons the patriot Colonel Isaac Hayne was led to execution. In 1818 the United States government purchased it for a postoffice, and it so remained until May of the present year, when the government authorities occupied the new and costly edifice just completed.

Visitors to Charleston always pause to look at the noseless and armless statue of William Pitt and recall memories of the Revolution, when the marble was disfigured by a British cannon ball in besieging the city.

Tourists who visit Sullivan's island and Fort Moultrie never fail to look upon the slab that marks the grave of Osceola, the Indian chief who, by the massacre of General Thompson, the Indian agent in Florida, was instrumental in bringing on the second Seminole war. Being captured, he pined away in the fort and died January, 1838.

F. G. DE FONTAINE.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

Edith Sessions Tupper's Gleanings and Observations.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 1.—The high and mighty fuss in that select and stately organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution has been of a character calculated to make their distinguished forbears turn uneasily in their tombs. When a club of elegant women gets to wrangling, bickering, calling names and writing anonymous letters, it is a spectacle to make all the progressive ladies of this end of the century shed tears of blood.

Mrs. Donald McLean, the regent of the New York chapter, is a handsome, high strung woman, who, her opponents declare, has become a veritable autocrat. Mrs. James Kerrochan, who led the opposition, is one of the most majestic dames of the Four Hundred. Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpool, who is president of the recently inaugurated Society of Holland Dames, and who was nominated as regent against Mrs. McLean, is a very sweet, retiring woman and a descendant of an old Dutch family.

The positive furore in New York for these societies founded on claims of long descent makes these well bred "shindies" worthy of note. Never on Manhattan has there been such a thirst for blood as today. Naturally those of common clay look for lofty, reposeful and serene actions—not for vulgar scraps—from these august ladies. The McLean faction, now gloriously triumphant, will hunt down the anonymous letter writer, and then we shall have another high bred scandal.

There is a split in that other stately organization known as Colonial Dames, and now the Holland Dames, the latest society founded on ancestry, is torn by internal dissatisfaction. Miss Dempsey, whose original idea it was to found this club, declares that Mrs. Chenowith and others have ignored her in its organization, and so she will found yet another society, to be called Burghers and Burgesses of New Amsterdam. Mrs. Chenowith is a daughter of the late Fernando Wood, and her picturesque house is full of the quaintest old Dutch furnishings imaginable.

The modern, up to date child is strangely blase. I know a little boy of 7 or 8 who has the manners, the ennui and the disillusions of a clubman. He has traveled extensively, having crossed the ocean six times, and is as familiar with London, Paris and Vienna as with New York. Everything is old to him at 8. He has seen it all. The conversation of this small cosmopolitan is enough to startle the most stoical. When I asked him how he enjoyed the circus, this spring, he said, "Oh, the same old show—a little worse than usual." How is that for the enthusiasm of childhood?

There is nothing in the heavens above nor in the earth beneath nor in the waters under the earth to compare with women's hats this spring. Flowers, fruit, vegetables, creeping things, fowls of the air and beasts of the field are jumbled together in an appalling medley. The smartest woman is she who can get the greatest assortment together on one hat. A hat nearly broke up Calve's last recital at the Waldorf. An extremely fashionable audience was assembled. Many of the most elegant women in town were present, all in finery of the most pronounced sort. Suddenly the hat walked in. It was as big as a wagon wheel covered with grass green and bright blue tulle. There was a wreath of scarlet flowers and a hedge of black pompons and aigrets. Every other hat in that room turned and looked and snickered and guyed that awful, that frightful hat. Calve, Ancona, pretty Guy de Hardelot, were forgotten for a few moments while that hat was setting itself. The young woman who had the temerity to make a walking scarecrow of herself was, aside from her head covering, well dressed. It was a mystery to all why such a hat should be suffered to be at large.

There was a most astonishing funeral procession in Mulberry street the other day. It was that of an Italian baby. There were 100 carriages and a band of music. EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

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in a few weeks, or months at most, and her office parlors are always crowded with patients from the best families, wherever she stops, and her visit to this place will afford the ladies of Stark county a rare opportunity to consult this most eminent lady.

Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams was educated especially for the medical profession. Her father being a well known clergyman, she had many advantages early in life, and inherited those high moral sentiments which have marked her great success throughout her professional life.

While Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams makes a specialty of female diseases and diseases of children, yet she treats all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

It is strange that ladies of America have not long since demanded lady physicians in this country, as well as the ladies of Germany, France and England, to treat the ailments peculiar to their sex and their children, as every lady must know the skill and sympathy of an expert lady physician and mother, in these cases, must accomplish what no man can do. Let no afflicted lady miss this opportunity of consulting Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said: "Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams, of the Woman's Hospital, is doing the noblest work of God in curing our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of such ailments as men cannot understand."

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All lenses are ground by actual measurement to correct the defect in each eye.

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THE YOUNG who through ignorance or the careless exuberance of youthful spirits, have been unfortunate and find themselves in danger of losing their health and embittering their after life.

THE MIDDLE AGED who find their vigor and vitality weakened by the traces of old complaints which unskilled physicians had perhaps relieved, but which time has brought back at a period when they are most annoying.

THE OLD who should spend their declining years in peace and comfort, but find their bodies racked with pain at a time when they require their strength for the certain duties of life will find it to their advantage to consult Dr. Adams. His cures are thorough and permanent. Correspondence solicited. Address,

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POLICEMAN STACY'S TRIAL.

He Takes the Stand in His Own Defence.

CANTON, June 9.—Rapid progress is being made in the trial of M. T. Stacy, the Pennsylvania Company officer, charged with shooting the tramp, James Riley, in the spring of 1895. The defense will be that Stacy was a faithful servant and killed Riley by accident, while discharging his duty. The defendant took the stand Tuesday afternoon and said:

"I have been in the employ of the company for a number of years. Have been to the siding frequently. Nearly all freight trains stop there. It is a place where tramps congregate. Had been there before on the same mission. Had been there with Wier before, also with Canton officers. Went there under orders of W. E. Hubbard to take persons off trains. On April 13, 1895, we got to the siding about 10:20 or 10:30 in the morning. When the freight trains came Weir went up south side of train and I went up north side. Two men got off first section. Weir got them. When second section came two more men were on a gondola car. One of them was Riley and the other Funk; they were sitting on front end of car looking west. Walked back to them. Told them to come down off the car that I wanted them. Riley jumped off on opposite side of car. Funk did not jump off. I got on the train and stood with one foot on a box car and the other on the gondola. Riley was running across the field. I called to him to stop and then fired my revolver in the ground. He kept on running. He ran across plowed ground. Again I called to him to come back and then fired again. He turned to the right and stumbled. Saw him stumble and fall just as I fired. Did not shoot to kill him. Thought I held held my revolver far enough out of range not to hit him. I did not think when he fell that I had hit him. He was fifteen or twenty feet from a stump. I stood on the car when I fired

"I raised his head up and put it on high ground. I went back to the track. I met Weir. He asked me what was the matter. I told him I had accidentally hit a man. I got the section men to care for him. I got on No. 7 and came to the depot and told Harry French what had happened. Met Prosecutor Bow and also told him. Went to the mayor's office and gave myself up Riley did not get off until I said, 'Come down.' Did not say, 'I killed him dead as a log' or anything of that kind Did not tell Funk to get away as quick as lightning. Fired the shot to frighten the man so he would stop. Had no intention of maiming him."

Stacy was then submitted to a severe cross examination by Judge Baldwin. He said that the train on which Riley was riding got to siding about 10:55 o'clock. Weir is also an officer for the company. Weir arrested two men who were on the first section. Saw no one taking anything. Saw two men sitting in the car. Were committing no depredation. "I said to them, 'Come down.' Did not ask any train men whether they had given them permission to ride. Took hold of Funk with my left hand. Called to Riley to come back. Did not come and I fired. Called a second time and he did not come. Held my revolver up and fired again. Fired toward him. He fell. I knew I had no right to shoot at him. Do not have to have a warrant. Thought I had a right to shoot toward him. Left Funk and went over to the man. Found him lying on his face. Saw blood. Saw where the bullet entered his head Came back and told him I had hit him. I was much excited and do not remember all that was done or said I have no contract with my attorney."

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

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Eczema is a frightful affliction, but all other skin diseases it can be permanently cured by application of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It never fails to cure Piles. Z. T. Baltzly, and G. B. Fulton.

Do Not Do This.

Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

Did you ever think how readily the blood is poisoned by constipation? Bad blood means bad health and premature old age. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills, overcome obstinate constipation. Z. T. Baltzly and C. B. Fulton.

Pills, pills, pills!
There's nothing like pills
When you are bilious
To cure your ills!

The poet is right; and he might have truthfully added, that of all pills Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the safest and best. They are sugar coated, small and easy to take, and produce no griping or nausea, but do their appointed work quietly, pleasantly and thoroughly. The only sure cure for habitual constipation.

Half Rates to San Francisco.

On June 15, 16, 23 and 24, 1896, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway) the famous "California in 3 Days" Route, will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco and return at half rates, one fare for the round trip, good returning 60 days from date of sale. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address, C. Traver, T. P. A., Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Half Rates to Milwaukee.

On account of the International convention of the B. Y. P. U., the North-Western line will, from July 15 to 18, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at one fare for the round trip. The Chicago & North-Western R'y is the Lake Shore route between Chicago and Milwaukee, and makes the run between the two cities in less than two hours. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address. C. Traver, T. P. A., Marine National Bank Blg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Good Health

And a good appetite go hand in hand. With the loss of appetite the system cannot long sustain itself. Thus the fortifications of good health are broken down and the system is liable to attacks of disease. It is in such cases that the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are clearly shown. Thousands who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla testify to its great merits as a purifier of the blood, its powers to sharpen the appetite and promote a healthy action of the digestive organs. Thus it is, not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story and constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine. Why not take Hood's Sarsaparilla now?

First-Class Steamboat Service Between Detroit and Cleveland, and Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo.

D. & C. Floating Palaces are now running between Detroit and Cleveland, and on May 1 commenced to run daily between Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo. If you are traveling between the above points take advantage of a water trip and save money.

Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Chippewa Lake Picnic Grounds and Summer Resort Open.

Largest inland lake in Ohio. Five hundred fifty feet above Lake Erie. A lake of internal springs. Three separate grounds. Forty acres of woodland, 25 acres open fields for sports and camps. Hotels, cottages, tents, two large dance pavilions. Beautiful steamer on lake, plenty of sail and row boats. No liquors allowed on grounds Lowest railroad fare. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrel, general passenger agent Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway, Cleveland, O. 'Phone 740.

If it required an annual outlay of $100 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25c. that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by The Saltsman Drug Co.

Land and a Living

Are best and cheapest in the Great New South. The Northern, farmer, artisan, merchant, manufacturer, are all hurrying into this rapidly developing country as pioneers. The open climate, the low price of land and its steady increasing value; the positive assurance of crops, with but little effort to raise them, all combine to turn all eyes southward.

To assist in this improvement, low railroad rates have been inaugurated over the Queen & Crescent Route from Northern towns and villages, both round-trip and one-way tickets being on sale at about half the usual rates. Round-trip tickets selling on the first and third Tuesday of each month, and the one-way tickets on the first Tuesday of each month.

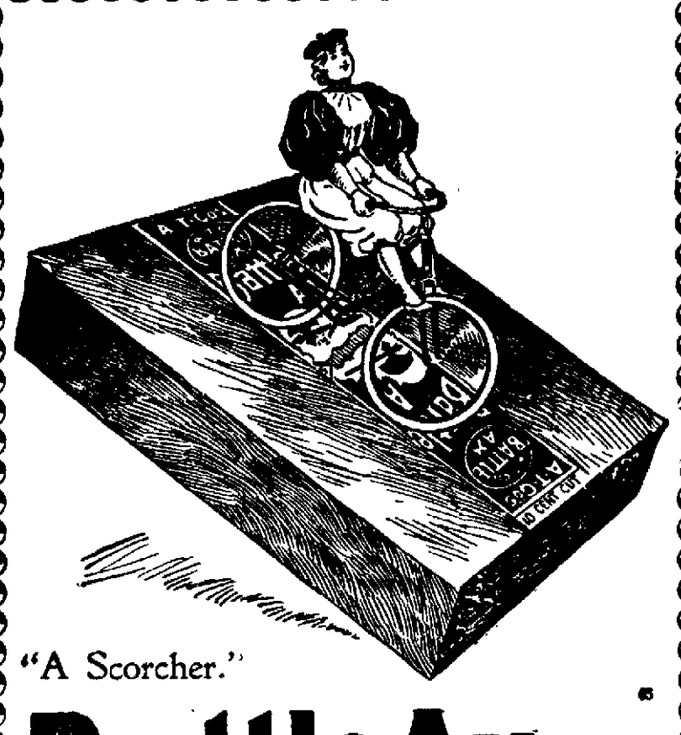
Now is the time for you to go and see. Much has been said and written about the fruit, grains and grasses along the Queen & Crescent Route and about its climate—no blizzards and no sunstrokes. Summer nights are cool. Grass grows green ten months in the year. Less wear and tear in living than you've known in the North. A million acres of land at $3 to $5 an acre, on easy terms. Now is the time to go and see for yourself. Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for such information as you desire before starting.

The Fact That Doctors

Frequently advise change of air and climate to those suffering from catarrh is proof that catarrh is a local and climate disease, and not a constitutional affection. Therefore, unless you can afford to leave home and business, you can find the remedy in Ely's Cream Balm. Applied directly to the seat of the disease it effects instant relief and a satisfactory cure after short continuance. No mercury nor injurious drug in contained in the Balm. 50 cents. All druggists.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing in Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but secured prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Bicycle riders, foot ball players and athletes generally, find a sovereign remedy for the sprains and bruises and cuts to which they are constantly liable, in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.



"A Scorcher."

BattleAx PLUG

Tobacco Dealers say, that "BATTLE AX" is a "scorcher" because it sells so fast. Tobacco Chewers say, it is a "scorcher" because 5 cents' worth goes so far. It's as good as can be made regardless of cost. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the other fellows' 10 cent piece.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, June 9.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 66@67c; spring wheat, 65@66c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 33@33½c; No. 2 shelled, 32@32½c; high mixed shelled, 32@32½c; mixed car, 30@31c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 do, 24½@24¾c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@24c; light mixed, 22½@23c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15.00@15.25; No. 2 timothy, $13.50@14.00; mixed clover, $12.00@13.00; packing, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $10.00@10.50; wagon hay, $18.00@20.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 18@19c; Ohio fancy creamery, 15@16c; fancy country, roll, 10@11c; low grade and cooking, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 7¾@8c; New York flats, cream, 8½c; new Ohios, 7¼@7½c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11c; limburger, 8@8½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11@12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases 12½@13c; seconds, 10½@11c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@65c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@55c; spring chickens, $3.00@3.50 per doz.; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; live ducks, 50@60c per pair; dressed, 14@15c per pound; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound; dressed, 14@15c per pound; live geese, 60@75c per pair.

PITTSBURG, June 9.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady, except for best grades, which are slow. We quote prices as follows: Extra, $4.30; prime, $4.20@4.30; good, $4.10@4.20; tidy, $4.00@4.10; good butchers', $3.80@4.00; fair, $3.50@3.80; common, $3.00@3.50; rough, fat, $3.00@3.85; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; heifers, $3.00@4.00; bologna cows, per head, $25@45; fresh cows and springers, $15@40.

HOGS—Receipts light today; demand good for prime light weights, other grades slow. We would quote prices as follows: Prime lightweights, $3.60@3.65; best medium weights, $3.55@3.60; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@3.60; heavy hogs, $3.45@3.55; roughs, $2.00@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair; market dull on sheep and lower on yearlings and spring lambs; 25c higher on veal calves. We quote as follows: Prime, $3.60@3.65; good, $3.40@3.50; fair, $3.00@3.25; common, $2.50@2.90; culls, $1.00@2.00; choice yearlings, $4.00@4.25; common to good yearlings, $3.00@3.75; spring lambs, $3.00@5.00; veal calves, $4.75@5.25; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI, June 9.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.85@3.45. Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.50@4.10. Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,800 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.00 3.50. Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 2,500 head Lambs—Market steady at $3.25@6.00; spring, $3.00@5.00.

NEW YORK, June 9

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 1 hard, 70½c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 37½c.

OATS—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 22½c

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9½@10c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7¼@8c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market slow and lower. Sheep, poor to very prime, $2.25@3.60; lambs, inferior to prime, $4.75@6.12½.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.50@4.00.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Dec.	59½	61	59½	60
Sept.	58¾	59¾	57⅞	58⅜
July	58½	58⅝	57	57⅛
Oats.				
Sept	18	18⅛	18	18
July	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17¾
Corn.				
Sept.	28⅞	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞
July	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞
Pork				
Sept.	7 07	7 40	7 05	7 26
July	6 92	7 25	6 92	7 10
Lard.				
Sept.	4 25	4 30	4 25	4 25
July	4 10	4 12	4 10	4 12
Cash Wheat	57½			
" Corn	27⅞			
" Oats	17½			
" Pork	7 05			
" Lard	4 07			

Legal Notice.

State of Ohio, Stark County, ss } In Probate Court.

Zachariah Kaylor, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. Mary Kaylor, et. al., Defendant

Mary Kaylor, who resides at Zelner Postoffice, Richland county, Ohio, and Harmon Kaylor, who resides at Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, and an unknown heir of Frederick Kaylor, who resides at or near the same place; Susan Glen, who resides at Lucas, Richland county, Ohio; Mrs. Henry Blush, who resides at Zelner Postoffice, Richland county, Ohio; Mrs Jane Bowers, of Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, and Samuel F Kaylor, of Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio; also the unknown heirs of John Kaylor, who are heirs at law of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, and who reside at or near Goshen, Indiana; also Sarah Slatter, of Smithville, Ohio; Elizabeth Kaylor, whose address is unknown: George Kaylor, who resides at Cleveland, Ohio; Frederick Kaylor, of Cataract, Owen county, Indiana; Henry Kaylor, of Elvin, Illinois; Samuel Kaylor, who resides at Ripleyville; Jacob Kaylor, whose residence is unknown: Mrs. Nancy rusman, Elkhart, Indiana, and the unknown heirs of Susan Shetler, deceased, who are heirs at law of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, and whose address is at or near Webster, Indiana; Mrs. Tena Meek, of Piercetown, Indiana; Mrs. Rebekah Gross, who resides at Weston, Wood county, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Deck, of Plymouth, Ohio; Mrs. S. K Hoak, of North Auburn, Ohio; H D. Hoak, who resides at Shiloh, Ohio; M. J Hoak, of Plymouth, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Goss, who resides at Tiro, Ohio; Tella Erwin, Seonia, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary Cain, of Chicago Junction, Ohio, and Silas Erwin, who resides at Chicago Junction, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Suter and her unknown heirs, who reside at or near New Enterprise, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Judith Stull, of Steun Corners, Morrow county, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Miller, of the same place; Mrs. Undersail and her unknown heirs, who reside at or near Burgoon, Sandusky county, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Barr, whose address is unknown; Samuel Barr, of Lucas Ohio; Mrs. Mary Stoutr, North Liberty, Richland county, Ohio, and Mrs. Nancy Baker, of Lucas county, Ohio.

All of the above named will take notice that Zachariah Kaylor, administrator of the estate of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, on the 23rd day of May, 1896, filed his petition in Probate Court within and for the county of Stark, and state of Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the debts and the charges of administering his estate; that he died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate, situated in said county, to-wit: The east of the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14), township eleven (11), range ten (10), containing fifty five (55) acres of land, excepting from said fifty-five (55) acres two and one hundred and twenty one hundred and sixtieths (2 120 160) off of the same sold to the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company, by deed bearing date November 7th, 1871, made by Christian Kaylor, as guardian for Daniel Kaylor, to railway company, received for record August 24th, 1877, and recorded August 27th, 1877, in the Stark county records. Also excepting a strip of land sold to the Connotton Valley Railway Company, for railroad purposes, for a description of which see Stark county records, Vol. 183, page 258.

The prayer of said petition is for the sale of said real estate as a whole; that the sale of a part thereof would only be a great injury; that it is for the best interests of the estate that the property be so.d.

The persons first above mentioned will further take notice that they have been made parties defendant to said petition, and that they are required to answer the same on or before the 15th day of August, 1896 ZACHARIAH KAYLOR, Administrator of Daniel Kaylor, deceased.

WILLISON & DAY, Attorneys.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date. June 16, 1896,

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	65
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	18-20
Corn	28-30
Barley	45
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$150-$1 80
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay	$11 00-12 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	8-10
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes	15
Onions	30

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of Eve Seifert, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1896.

WILLIAM A SEIFERT,
JOSEPH SEIFERT.

Splendid Opportunities

For home-seekers and others desirous of changing their locations are offered in the great states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Fertile and productive land is for sale on the most reasonable terms, and there are many openings for all classes of business men, particularly farmers and dairymen. Those interested will be furnished full information, free of charge, upon application to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill

Sheriff's Sale.

John McIntosh vs Fannie L. Clay, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, June 27, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, and in the City of Massillon and bounded and described as follows, viz:

Known as and being part of Lot No. 30 Wetmore, Fay and Binney's amicable partition of certain lands in Perry Township in said county and commencing at a point on the southerly line of Tremont street, distant westerly thereon four hundred and thirty-seven (437) feet, from the point of intersection of the westerly line of Jarvis avenue, with the southerly line of Tremont street; thence southerly parallel with the west line of Jarvis avenue, one hundred and thirty (130) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Tremont street, fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the said westerly line of Jarvis avenue one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the southerly line of Tremont street, thence easterly and along the southerly line of Tremont street, fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Fannie L. Clay by Jacob Graze and Jacob Sonnhalter and his wife by their deed dated February 9th, A. D. 1889, together with an alley at least ten feet in width in the rear of said premises and a street at least forty feet wide on the west side of said premises to be used for alley and street purposes.

Appraised at $1800. Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Eggert & McLaughlin, Attorneys

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of David Clark, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 27th day of May, 1896

E. G. WILLISON, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Anna D. Foltz, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 20th day of May, 1896.

JACOB W. FOLTZ, Executor.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

JUNE. . . .
CLEARANCE

Every surplus piece of Dress Goods, from lowest to highest grade, will positively be sold during this month of June, neither loss nor cost to be considered.

Come,

or send for samples, giving an idea of material desired, and get handsome gowns at a fractional part of real value. This applies to

Summer Woolens, Silks, Cottons, Silk and Wool, Mohairs,—

every fabric on the fashionable list Let us hear from you in your own interest.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET.
PITTSBURG.

DR B E. OTTMAN,

The Celebrated Specialist,

Of Columbus, O., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, JULY 1

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known Specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the latest scientific principles, and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 100 questions free. Address, with postage,

Dr. B. E. OTTMAN, 255 E. Broad st., Columbus, O.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

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